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U.S. Aides See Stalemate
In Afghanistan Civil War

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT) — The civil war in Afghanistan has reached a stalemate, U.S. government analysts say, in which the warring factions are locked in a deadlock. The U.S. officials view Mr. Amin,

U.S. Discounts Threat

N. Korean Army on Alert
In Wake of Park Murder

SEOUL, Oct. 29 (UPI) — North

residents ordered their army to alert in the wake of the assassination of President Park Chung Hee and asserted today that South Korea was facing a growing crisis. But U.S. intelligence detected no sign of an imminent attack from the North.

The United States dispatched an aircraft carrier task force and early warning planes to the area. South Korea's 600,000-man army and the 10,000 U.S. force that supports it, so were on alert.

Washington officials said that the North Korean army in Seoul seemed to be in firm control.

Opposition leaders supported government appeals for unity and hundreds of thousands of South Koreans, many weeping, stood in lines up to a mile long today to pay respects to Mr. Park, who was not to death at a dinner party on Friday.

Details of the murders of the 62-year-old president and five of his bodyguards were still being discussed by puzzled Koreans. A preliminary government report said that the chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Jae Kyu, killed Mr. Park and his chief bodyguard while other KCIA men shot the rest.

Among questions investigated by the report were how many persons were involved in the plot, how at least one dimer escaped unhurt and how Mr. Kim was arrested.

Washington officials said that North Korea put its army on heightened alert after Mr. Park's murder, but that intelligence agen-

who assumed the presidency and command of the ruling Marxist People's Democratic Party after a coup last month, as a liability for his Soviet backers. He is seen as increasingly unpopular among his own people, yet it is believed that he often ignores the advice of the many Soviet advisers in Afghanistan.

The specialists deduce, mainly from circumstantial evidence, that

Mr. Amin ousted Nur Mohammed Taraki, his predecessor as head of the party and state and a clear favorite of Moscow, in a gunfight on Sept. 15. Five days earlier Mr. Taraki had been received warmly in Moscow by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

According to official announcements in Kabul, Mr. Taraki resigned on Sept. 16 and died on Oct. 9 "of a serious illness he had been suffering from some time." The Washington specialists say that they believe that Mr. Taraki was fatally wounded after a confrontation with Mr. Amin, then the premier, in the former royal palace.

"Great Leader"

Mr. Taraki, who was hailed as the "great leader" a few weeks before, was buried with little ceremony and has hardly been mentioned in official statements since. Instead, Foreign Minister Shah Wali declared that before Mr. Amin took over "there was a cult of personality in the party that prevented the better conduct of affairs."

An effect of the change has been a split between supporters of Mr. Taraki and Mr. Amin in the 100,000-man People's Army and in the small ruling party, a split that the specialists say that Mr. Amin can ill afford.

The party, numbering only a few thousand, consists mostly of young urban intellectuals. Mr. Amin said last month that 90 percent of the membership was aged 40 or younger. But the U.S. specialists say that the party has succeeded in setting up groups in the army whose functions include indoctrination and loyalty checks. The armed forces now have a chief political commissar, Enghal Waziri.

Its senior ranks, already drastically thinned by purges since Marxist revolutionaries seized power in April, 1978, are depicted by U.S. analysts as committed to Mr. Amin mainly because no alternative leaders appeared among the ruling regime or in the many but uncoordinated insurgent forces.

Although the specialists here detect what they call signs of disaffection and what one called a serious breakdown of discipline in the army, they nevertheless credit it with having been able to suppress every outbreak of mutiny so far.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

That would be much smaller than the deficit of \$35 billion to \$40 billion in prospect for the fiscal year 1980, which began Oct. 1. Nevertheless, even a \$10-billion deficit for the fiscal year 1981, which will start five weeks before Election Day (Nov. 4, 1980) would be a disappointment for Mr. Carter. Only three months ago, the Office of Management and Budget calculated that Mr. Carter had a chance, albeit a slim one, of coming up with a balanced budget for the next fiscal year if he withstood pressures to propose a tax cut.

In the 1976 campaign, Mr. Carter promised to balance the budget by the end of his first term. That would be in the fiscal year 1981. He has since qualified that pledge with suggestions that a balanced budget would depend on the vigor of the economy, but in public and in private, he has continued to express the belief that the federal deficit is the driving force behind inflation.

Talks with several officials involved in economic policy and the budget also showed these factors:

• There is a strong sense of uncertainty about the outlook for the economy as well as anxiety that the Federal Reserve's tightening of

credit Oct. 6, combined with sustained double-digit inflation, could produce a long, deep recession in 1980.

• There is concern that Mr. Carter's reported preoccupation with a balanced budget, as one official put it, will make him deaf to all pleas for tax cuts to combat rising unemployment.

• Mr. Carter has been warned that without a tax cut, federal revenues as a percentage of the economy will reach a record high by 1982, surpassing the peak set in World War II. Such an upward trend would amount to a transfer of purchasing power from consumers to government and would weaken the private sector of the economy.

Senior officials say the question of a tax cut will be inescapable in writing the 1981 budget and will be considered before Christmas. Mr. Carter is to submit his 1981 budget to Congress in January.

Revised, unpublished projections of the 1980 budget point to a deficit that could be about \$90 billion above the \$27.7 billion deficit in the fiscal year 1979. The government will announce the final figures on the fiscal year 1980 only about two weeks before the election.

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tion lifts taxpayers into higher tax brackets, raising average tax rates.

Last July the administration estimated that, with no change in tax policy, revenues in the fiscal year 1981 would climb to \$598 billion, or just \$2 billion less than projected expenditures. "If we got that close I would find \$2 billion" to produce a balanced budget, James McIntyre Jr., the budget director, has said.

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President Giscard d'Estaing of France, on a one-day visit to Berlin, stands at a memorial for an East German who died when he jumped from a house following the construction of the Berlin Wall in August, 1961. The ruined houses are on East Berlin soil and mark the border.

Giscard Salutes 'Freedom of Berlin'

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (UPI) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France arrived here today on a 12-hour mission and told a crowd of 6,000: "The freedom of Berlin is our freedom."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing landed at the Tegel airport in the French sector of West Berlin and began his visit by viewing a parade of French troops.

His visit occurred 173 years after Napoleon Bonaparte marched his troops on Oct. 27, 1806, through the Brandenburg Gate, now on the east side of the wall that divides the city, after his triumph over Prussia.

"France is deeply bound to the freedom and security of Berlin," said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, speaking in German.

Berlin was split into four sectors at the end of

World War II, with France, the United States and Britain each administering a sector in West Berlin and the Soviet Union taking control in East Berlin. France maintains 2,700 troops in its sector, the United States 5,700 and Britain 3,600.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing signed the golden book of the city at a ceremony with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. He said that France was committed to its part of the 1971 four-power agreement defining the status of Berlin and providing guarantees of communication and access through East Germany.

"France, which played an important part in negotiating the four-power agreement, will strictly implement its provisions," he said. "We want Berlin to remain Berlin — an example and a symbol. The freedom of Berlin is our freedom."

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Begin Reaches
Accord to End
Cabinet Crisis

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Oct. 29 — Prime Minister Menachem Begin reached agreement on a Cabinet reshuffle with major coalition partners today, considerably increasing his chances of weathering the political storm that threatens his leadership.

Talks with leaders of the Liberal wing of his governing Likud bloc produced a tentative lineup of ministers to be approved by the Cabinet at its weekly meeting Sunday. Political sources said chances are it will go through.

Under the reshuffle, Mr. Begin will retain the Foreign Ministry portfolio vacated with the resignation of Moshe Dayan. Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich of the Liberals is to become a second deputy to Mr. Begin in charge of domestic affairs along with Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin.

A hitherto member of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, Yigael Hurvitz, will get the Treasury and a new ministry — information — will be created for a Liberal minister, probably Moshe Nissim, now a minister without portfolio in the Begin Cabinet.

Mr. Begin earlier in the day said he would not resign because of the crisis surrounding his government. He made the remarks after offering the foreign ministry portfolio to Mr. Yadin.

As Palestinian Autonomy Talks Stall

Hussein Pressing for an Arab Peace Plan

By Edward Cody

AMMAN, Jordan, Oct. 29 (UPI) — King Hussein, amid increasing doubt about the talks on Palestinian autonomy, is pressing for a coherent Arab peace program to foster new and different negotiations including all parties to the Middle East conflict.

The Hashemite monarch, in an interview Saturday night with two U.S. reporters, said his initiative is designed to present for the first time a clear idea of what the Arab nations are for as well as what they are against concerning peace talks with Israel.

Hussein was careful to deny that his search for a new Arab peace platform and broader talks is aimed at becoming "part two" of the current negotiations among Egypt, Israel and the United States. But his goal nevertheless seemed to coincide with the hopes of many U.S. diplomats in the Middle East that the Camp David talks eventually can evolve into negotiations including Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians for a comprehensive peace settlement.

The king's proposals, which he has been pushing in trips this month to Baghdad and Syria and Saudi Arabia, were seen therefore as a potentially important element in a spreading and increasingly open discussion about what to do next if the autonomy talks remain stalemated beyond their May deadline, as recently predicted by the chief U.S. negotiator, Robert Strauss.

Joint Decision

"It is my feeling that we in the Arab world should do more than we have done until now, at least among ourselves, to discuss the problem and to say that if this is the world's view, then let's translate our joint decision at the summit meeting at Baghdad — to seek a peaceful solution if possible, to seek the establishment of a just and durable peace in this area — into a framework, into at least a shape that we can discuss with others the world over before going back to the United Nations to see what could be done there," King Hussein said.

This would be done "with the help of all concerned in the area, with the Palestinians themselves and others outside the Camp David sphere and the rest of the world," he added. "We hope that we can at least crystallize an Arab position."

Hussein, 43, spoke at his Basman Palace in soft, deliberate tones. It was his last evening in Amman before his scheduled departure for Saudi Arabia and the Muslim hajj, or pilgrimage, which also is to include talks with the Saudi leadership and other visiting Arab leaders.

refusal to participate in the peace negotiations going on now or in any spinoff of these talks that would exclude Palestinians and other Arab nations such as Syria. Since the Camp David accords a little over a year ago, King Hussein has solidly aligned himself with the other Arab nations ranged against Egypt in opposition to President Anwar Sadat's separate peace-making.

He has also been working since then to organize a unified Arab front as the only way to present the Arab case against Israel. This elusive goal will be a chief subject of discussion at the Arab summit planned for Nov. 20 in Tunis, he said. Parallel efforts will be under way to shift the peace talks to another forum, perhaps the UN, that embraces all Arabs concerned, including Palestinians, he added.

Now is an appropriate time for taking the initiative, Hussein said, because the failure of Camp David autonomy talks to produce visible progress, combined with Palestinian successes with public opinion in the United States and Europe, have made Western governments more willing to listen to the Arab case and hard-line Arabs more willing to argue it.

Minister Quits, Cites Discontent Among Iranians

TEHRAN, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Health Minister Kazem Sami has resigned, it was announced today. He cited a growing public discontent and distance between the people and the Islamic regime.

Mr. Sami said in his resignation letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Premier Mehdi Bazargan: "Day by day, the number of dissidents and those who become indifferent toward the fate of the revolution increases. The great decrease in the voter turnout in [this month's] town council elections compared to the [Aug. 3] Experts Assembly elections and the Islamic republic referendum [April 1] indicates this fact."

Mr. Sami, an active member of the radical Moslem People's Revolutionary Movement, tendered his resignation on Oct. 17. Premier Bazargan's acceptance of his resignation was announced only today after parts of the letters were published in Iranian newspapers.

Mr. Sami charged in his letter to Ayatollah Khomeini that the distance between the people and the leadership was increasing because of behind-the-scenes conflicts and "discouragement of those who are interested and believe in accepting responsibility."

"In the past, there wasn't the opportunity to present it," he said. "Everyone was against any effort, any positive ideas being sought. The United States in particular and our friends in Europe were at a particular point in time thinking of Camp David and what emerged from Camp David. There was almost a negative position there regarding any approach toward a global settlement in the way we see it necessary, and that may be necessary now. But this has changed."

The key to what Hussein called mistaken U.S. policy at Camp David, he said, lies in a misimpression that Egypt "can lead this area to war or that it can lead this area to peace."

"Not a Flock of Sheep"

"Egypt is a very important part of this area. No doubt about that," he added. "No one belittles Egypt's suffering, its suffering in terms of the Palestinian problem. But the rest [of the Arabs] are not a flock of sheep. And the Palestinian problem is the core of the problem. It's the West Bank. It's Gaza. It's Palestinian rights. It's maybe Jordan, Syria. This is where the problem really lies. It doesn't lie with Egypt."

The king's top advisers have predicted that the coming months will see a more open confrontation between Arab leaders and the United States over Israeli policy on the West Bank and Gaza. The Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, is calling for use of Arab oil as a weapon to force Washington into pressuring Israel to relinquish the territories conquered in 1967 from Jordan and Egypt.

King Hussein, however, declined an invitation to invoke use of the oil weapon. The Jordanian monarch is close to the Saudi royal family, which controls the world's largest oil-exporting economy, but he has no oil of his own. He is believed to feel that he would be out of place urging any oil policy on the Saudis.

It is this sort of prudence that has made Hussein particularly well placed for gathering the Arab states around a common negotiating position.

43 Arrested in Israel In Stolen Arms Link

TEL AVIV, Oct. 29 (AP) — Israeli police have arrested 43 suspects, 13 of them soldiers, in connection with a gang that allegedly supplied stolen army weapons and ammunition to Arab villages in Israel.

A police spokesman said that the weapons, which were displayed to newsmen yesterday, were not used for Arab terrorist activities. The civilian suspects included both Arabs and Israelis.



A South Korean tank guards the capitol building in Seoul in the wake of the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. Martial law authorities are said to be in firm control of the country.

Powerful, Unofficial Adviser

KCIA Detested Park's Chief Bodyguard

SEOUL, South Korea, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Cha Ji Chul, 45, was the first man that Kim Jae Kyu, the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, shot with his Smith & Wesson revolver Friday before turning the gun on President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Kim shouted an oath as he

shot Mr. Cha, according to a military announcement yesterday. He is believed to have done so because the president's chief bodyguard had a reputation as a superb marksman.

Only after he shot Mr. Cha did Mr. Kim turn and shoot Mr. Park across the table at the KCIA guesthouse.

Mr. Cha may have been shot first because of his reputation as a tough former paratrooper detested by a section of the military and by top men in the KCIA.

Mr. Cha, from Kyonggi province, was an expert in kendo, a sport involving stylized swordplay with bamboo swords. Ever since Mr. Park came to power in a coup in 1961, he had been his shadow and bodyguard. Mr. Cha did not drink or smoke.

Enormous Influence

Mr. Cha was disliked because of his enormous influence on the president, to whom he became an unofficial adviser. He even had the power to block recommendations on key policy and personnel matters from men as senior as the intelligence director.

Mr. Cha never left the president's side. He saw more of him than anyone else, was consulted on the highest matters of state and took an extreme hard line on such matters as treatment of dissidents, the opposition in Parliament and student demonstrations.

The intelligence agency is said by Koreans to have tried for years to isolate Mr. Cha, but he was always with the president. Wherever the agency turned, the two men were together.

Mr. Cha headed a detachment of half a dozen guards who traveled with Mr. Park whenever the president left the safety of the Blue House. The extent of his influence was known to few Koreans until the assassination.

Frightening Person

He appears to have had a gift for finding words to make others squirm and was a frightening person, short with a heavy head and a blunt nose, a short neck and massive shoulders.

The final dispute between Mr. Kim and Mr. Cha is said to have been about the treatment of demonstrators at Pusan last week. The president is said to have attacked what he thought was Mr. Kim's weak handling of the Pusan riots, and Mr. Cha took up the theme.

Mr. Cha wanted the KCIA to be much tougher with the Pusan demonstrators, and Mr. Kim and others feared that the chief bodyguard was slowly pushing Mr. Park down a dangerous path, destabilizing society by harsh repression, according to Korean sources.

Vietnamese Leader Urges Carter To Reflect on Some Bible Verses

BANGKOK, Oct. 29 (AP) — Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong says he has heard that President Carter is "a pious man," and recommends that he reflect on some Bible verses when dealing with U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

A delegation from the Church World Service, an American interdenominational organization, said today that the Vietnamese leader stressed the need for better U.S.-Vietnamese ties when it met with him in Hanoi Friday.

Heavy Colombia Floods

BOGOTA, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Widespread flooding due to heavy rains during the last two weeks has caused 15 deaths, left at least 2,000 persons homeless and damaged Colombia's coffee crop, authorities said today.

Ruling Party Split on Ohira

Impasse Seen in Japan On Election of Premier

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (NYT) — A continuing deadlock in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party over demands for the resignation of Premier Masayoshi Ohira raised a possibility today that the Japanese parliament might have to postpone the election of a head of government, normally a procedural formality, when the legislature reconvenes tomorrow with a new House of Representatives.

Mr. Ohira has been under heavy fire by party rivals for his leadership in the campaign for the parliamentary election three weeks ago, in which the Liberal Democrats failed to attain their goal of more than half the 511 seats in the dominant lower house of the bicameral legislature.

Under the constitution, the parliament is required to meet within 30 days of a lower house election. The incumbent government must then resign, after which the two houses vote on a new premier. Ordinarily the post would go either to the incumbent, in this case Mr. Ohira, or another nominee of the majority party.

If the Liberal Democrats are unable to agree on a nominee, as seemed likely tonight, the present Ohira Cabinet will remain in office in caretaker status until the party is ready for a parliamentary vote on the leadership. Such an impasse would be nothing new. Similar delays in the vote have occurred three times between 1960 and 1967 as a result of political squabbles.

Power Struggle

In 1963, when the ruling Liberal Democrats were unable to obtain agreement from opposition parties on the allocation of parliamentary functions, the election of the premier was held up for five days.

The present crisis in the Liberal Democratic Party, which has held power since its formation in 1955, revolves around the struggle for power among various factions. The factions headed by Mr. Ohira and

his allies are dominant, but the leaders are anxious to avoid a showdown that could leave damaging wounds on the party as it prepares for a crucial upper house election next summer.

Following a Japanese custom, Mr. Ohira appointed a lieutenant, Eiichi Nishimura, 82, to negotiate with his principal adversaries. There are his two predecessors as premier, Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, and a former secretary-general of the party, Yasuhiro Nakasone. Mr. Nishimura is vice president of the party. Mr. Ohira is its president.

Japanese sources reported that the three foes of Mr. Ohira may sponsor a rival nominee for the premiership, but it is thought unlikely that any of the three dissidents would stand for the post himself. They also said that Mr. Ohira might placate his opponents by offering key party posts to members of their factions.

Franjeh Warns Of Retaliation

BEIRUT, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh says his men will impose sanctions against Christian east Beirut if rightist Phalangists do not release scores of his followers held hostage since early this month.

The threat was made as several politicians, including rightist National Party leader Camille Chamoun, stepped up their efforts to arrange for a speedy hostage exchange between the Phalangists and the Franjeh followers of north Lebanon.

Police sources estimated that the Phalangists are still holding 26 persons, including five members of the Franjeh clan, who were kidnapped earlier this month. The Franjeh followers retaliated by kidnapping 180 persons, but most have already been released, the sources said.

U.S. Says Afghan Strife Has Reached Stalemate

(Continued from Page 1)

These included one at the Bala Hisar fortress north of Kabul on Aug. 5 and one at the Rishkar barracks in a southern suburb of the capital, on Oct. 14.

"Mutinies have been very efficiently put down by units of the Kabul garrison, the last line of defense, the inner perimeter," a specialist said.

The U.S. officials said that they believed that, as long as the army could retain control of Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif, it would be impossible for the rebels, made up of dozens of tribal units with no command structure, to unseat the Amin government. No rebel assaults have been made against the five key cities.

Abortion Trial Stirs Protest in Portugal

LISBON, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Police clashed today with demonstrators protesting the trial of a young woman accused of having had an abortion three years ago.

Maria da Conceicao Massano, 22, who faces from two to eight years in prison if convicted, told the standing-room-only court that she had aborted because "I was unmarried and did not know there were things one could take to avoid having children."

Pledges Loyalty to Russia

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP) — In an interview published today, Mr. Amin underscored his regime's loyalty to the Soviet bloc and said that a forthcoming constitution would set the country on the way to "a socialist society."

The interview with East German correspondents in Kabul was published by the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland and distributed by the official ADN news agency.

On relations with the Soviet bloc, Mr. Amin said, "There exists very good and close ties between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and East Germany and between our partners. The German Democratic Republic has given us exemplary support."

Mr. Amin said that a constitutional commission would be organized soon to draft a constitution "that will definitely set us on the way to building up a socialist society in Afghanistan."

Shah Is Recovering Well From Surgery

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP) — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, was described as doing very well today in his recovery from gall bladder surgery last week at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

A hospital spokesman said the shah has returned to a normal diet and was getting out of bed for increasing periods of time. "He is recovering as expected from this type of surgery," the spokesman said. Treatment of the shah's lymph cancer was being deferred until the recovery from the surgery was complete, according to the spokesman.

Canada Drops Plan For Jerusalem Envoy

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Prime Minister Joe Clark today abandoned plans to move the Canadian Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, saying that no action would be taken until the status of the disputed city was settled.

Mr. Clark told the House of Commons that he had authorized

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Belgrade Inter-Continental opens October 8.



VATICAN CITY, Oct. 29 (UPI) — The Vatican today established diplomatic relations with Mali. The Vatican said that it was posting a nuncio in Mali and that the West African nation would be represented by an ambassador.

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Not Content to Defer to Elders

Young Republicans Restless in Congress

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT) — There was a time when first-term congressmen, like obedient children, were seen but never heard on Capitol Hill. However, the class of Republican newcomers to the House of Representatives is making a lot of noise and attracting a lot of attention.

To take one small example, Rep. James Courter of Hackettstown, N.J., recently proposed an amendment to decontrol the price of gasoline. To the astonishment of House leaders the amendment passed. The passage was reversed last week after heavy lobbying by the Democrats, but the point had been made.

Rep. Courter, a 38-year-old lawyer who never held public office before, summed up his motto with a reference to the way things were done under a former speaker of the House. "We want to be activists," he said. "None of us believes in Sam Rayburn's dictum that to get along, you have to go along."

Five years ago a group of first-term Democrats known as the "Watergate babies" came to town. They were particularly aggressive and youthful, and they reflected the skepticism toward party leadership and loyalty that had been spawned by the transgressions of the Nixon White House.

New Kind of Baby. First-term Republicans this year might be called the "Proposition 13 babies," since they rode into office on the anti-government, pro-austerity sentiment that fueled that revolt, which cut property taxes in California.

Many of these newcomers are convinced that they can convert such sentiment into a Republican majority in the House. At the very least, they hope to form a working majority of fiscal conservatives from both parties. And they are the first to admit that their aggressiveness is aimed at boosting their political stock with the folks back home,

who watch House debates on cable television in many cities.

Some of the most outspoken and hard-driving first-term congressmen represent Sun Belt states, where the Republican Party is growing rapidly. Rep. Ed Benthum of Arkansas is the first Republican in more than 100 years to hold the seat that Wilbur Mills occupied for many years.

Many of them are experts at the use of television, a medium that has helped erode party loyalty and aided the growth of the Republican Party in the Sun Belt. Lawmakers such as Newt Gingrich, the only Republican in the Georgia delegation, have the styled blow-dry hair that distinguishes TV-age politicians of both parties.

The Republicans control 159 seats in the House, far short of the 218 needed for a majority. Thirty-eight seats are held by freshmen, who have so far demonstrated a remarkable cohesiveness and dedication to such conservative principles as reduced government spending and a balanced budget.

About 25 Republicans often vote with the Democratic leadership and provide the margin of victory for passing liberal social programs. But according to a recent Congressional Quarterly study, only one of those dissenters, Charles Dougherty of Philadelphia, is a freshman.

The freshmen have their critics, and one veteran Democratic aide describes them as "kind of a Red Guard of the right." Another adds: "I don't think they're useful at all. If anything they're impeding the orderly business of the House by being dilatory and obstructionist."

When they arrived here last January, many Republican freshmen felt that the party leadership was too willing to make compromises and too resigned to their minority status. "There was a malaise, almost a defeatist attitude," said Rep. Courter. "I guess that's inevitable when you've been in the minority for years and years."

"The freshmen have a desire to confront the majority party," Rep. Benthum said. "We want the people in the press gallery and those watching on TV to have a daily reminder that this place functions with a majority and a minority party."

In carrying out that confrontation strategy, the freshmen have led the fight — so far unsuccessfully — to expel Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., the Michigan Democrat convicted of taking kickbacks from his staff. They also attacked congressional perquisites, such as the free parking garage on Capitol Hill.

In their own party, the freshmen strongly supported the unsuccessful attempt by Rep. Henry Hyde of Illinois, an eager young conservative, to become party conference chairman, the third-ranking post in the leadership.

In their most ambitious effort so far, the freshmen Republicans spurred their party to draft an entire substitute budget that emphasized sizable tax cuts and reduced government spending.



WRECKAGE PROBED — Police and U.S. air officials examine wreckage of light plane after it crashed into an empty house Sunday in Concord, Mass. A 12-year-old, a passenger in the plane, was killed, and her father, mother and sister were injured. Police said the plane was apparently coming in for a landing at a nearby airport, hit some trees and crashed. No one on the ground was injured.

Congressman Says U.S. Had No Report on Young

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT) — The chairman of a House intelligence subcommittee said in a report yesterday that the State Department never received an intelligence report on the meeting between Andrew Young and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Young, in the days immediately after his resignation on Aug. 15 as chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, said that a full account of his conversation with the PLO's observer at the United Nations was circulating at the State Department more than a week before department officials asked Mr. Young whether a meeting had taken place.

The State Department has denied that such an account was available and has maintained that the only report it received of the meeting before asking Mr. Young about it was a "suggestion" that a meeting might occur.

Mr. Young resigned after complaints by the State Department that his meeting with Zehdi Terzi, the PLO observer, was unauthorized and that he had misled officials by telling them his contact with Mr. Terzi had been merely social.

Mr. Young denied that he misled officials. He has repeatedly said the State Department was aware that the meeting covered substantive issues before officials questioned him about it and before the department issued a statement saying that the meeting had been only social.

Personal Investigation Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., chairman of the Oversight Subcommittee of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, challenged at least part of Mr. Young's position yesterday with the conclusions of a personal, two-month investigation into the circumstances surrounding Mr. Young's resignation.

Rep. Aspin reported that he could find no evidence of an intelligence report about Mr. Young's evening meeting with Mr. Terzi on July 26 in New York. He said that the State Department did receive a full account of a luncheon meeting on that day at which Mr. Young talked with the Kuwaiti and Syrian representatives at the United Nations and discussed the possibility of a meeting later with Mr. Terzi.

Mr. Young, reached by telephone yesterday in New Orleans, said that he would not argue with Rep. Aspin's conclusions, but he maintained that the State Department "had a pretty good idea of what was going on" within a few days of his meeting with Mr. Terzi.

Europeans Seen As Equals

2 Say U.S. Losing Lead In Nobel Science Prizes

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP) — Even though Americans won 1979 Nobel prizes in physics, chemistry and medicine, the two leading scientists in the Carter administration believe U.S. domination of the Nobel prizes in science is nearing an end.

"I think we will be winning Nobel prizes in the future, but I also think Western Europe is now our equal in some areas of science," White House science adviser Frank Press said. "They're concentrating harder, they're getting together and pooling their resources and in some areas such as high energy physics they may pull ahead of us."

Richard Atkinson, director of the National Science Foundation, believes that West European nations and the Soviet Union will start to win their share of Nobel prizes.

"I think we will continue to win Nobel prizes, but not at the rate we have," Mr. Atkinson said. "I think the Russians are going to start taking off, because they're pouring immense amounts of money into research. I just don't think we can go on dominating these Nobel prizes the way we have."

There is little doubt that the United States has dominated the Nobel prizes in science the last 20 years, when 73 Americans won Nobel prizes in physics, chemistry and medicine. Not a single year has passed since 1959 that at least one American did not win at least a share in one of these three Nobel science prizes.

Strong Support

This contrasts with the other major industrial nations, where science gets strong financial support. Only one Japanese, four Russians, five Frenchmen and eight West Germans have won Nobel science prizes in the last 20 years. Great Britain is the only country besides the United States to win more than 20, Britons having won 22 Nobel science awards.

The three Americans who shared Nobel prizes this year in physics and chemistry agree they won for work they did 10 to 15 years ago, when science was getting its peak financial support in the United States.

"Science had more status then than it does now, it attracted more bright people than it does today," said Dr. Herbert Brown of Purdue University who shared the Nobel prize for chemistry with a West German. "I hope it will continue, but I really don't know how much longer it can go on."

Nobel prizes go for work the winners did 10 years before the awards, with a few exceptions. Mr. Press and Mr. Atkinson say support for basic research has declined in the United States in the last 10 years while it has risen dramatically in West Germany, France, the Soviet Union and Japan.

"We spend about 2 percent of

our gross national product on research, down from more than 3 percent in the peak year of 1968," Mr. Atkinson said. "The Germans, the French, the Russians and the Japanese are now all ahead of us on that score."

American astronomers, mathematicians and high energy physicists now have difficulty finding jobs. In the U.S. labor force, the percentage of scientists and engineers in research and development work has fallen sharply in the last 10 years. Industry's investment in fundamental research as a fraction of sales is down 32 percent.

More significantly, enrollments in science and engineering graduate schools in the United States have declined in the last 10 years. For example, the number of engineering Ph.D. degrees granted in 1978 was 2,423, a drop of 1,053 from the 3,476 handed out in 1972.

Ethiopia Said To Mass Troops At Sudan Border

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 29 (Reuters) — An Eritrean guerrilla leader said last night that Ethiopia had massed 40,000 troops on its border with Sudan, prompting a military response from the Sudanese.

Oman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Central Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, which is fighting for the independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia, said that the Ethiopians were concentrated at the border town of Humera, where they were backed by military aircraft.

At a news conference here he said that Ethiopian aircraft had dropped leaflets on Eritrean refugee camps just over the border in Sudan urging the refugees to return to Ethiopia's northern province, which is largely under government control following a Soviet-backed counteroffensive against guerrilla groups last year.

"This was taken by Sudan as a prelude to an aggression against its sovereignty and as a result the Sudanese have deployed many of their troops along the Ethiopian border," he said.

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Maximising traffic flow through Mexico City

As part of a national plan to complement economic and commercial growth with a cleaner, safer, more efficient transportation infrastructure, Mexico's Departamento Distrito Federal developed a traffic flow improvement project extending to all axis roads of the City of Mexico. It involves the largest and most sophisticated traffic management system in the history of urban traffic communications.

When the first phase is completed in 1980, vehicular and pedestrian traffic at over 1000 intersections throughout Mexico City and its suburban approaches will be analysed, coordinated and controlled by a 'decentralised intelligence' network of computerised traffic control elements, under the supervision and management of a central control system, to maximise traffic flow through all areas. Eventually, this

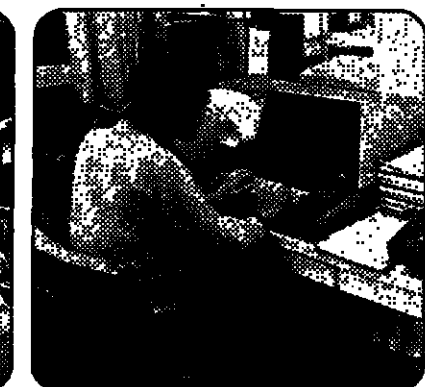
network will be extended to include a further 600 intersections.

This ambitious project is being realised with the help of Philips, who designed the network and are responsible for total project management, equipment supply, system installation and operation and maintenance staff training as well as a total traffic study when the network is fully operational.

Yet road traffic control is only one of many fields in which Philips can contribute to the planning, the development and the realisation of projects, large and small. Here are some other examples.



Efficient conference facilities. The entire audio-visual internal communications and security surveillance systems in the new International Conference Centre in Berlin were designed, produced and installed by Philips. This includes an audio visual network for producing and broadcasting colour TV programmes in all 80 halls. The internal and external security is provided by a 36-camera/monitor CCTV surveillance control system. Management and administration of the complex is aided by a number of intercom systems for direct two-way communication. There are also facilities for radio broadcasts, paging, pre-recorded and live sound programmes which can be selectively distributed throughout the complex. Philips also supplied an electronically controlled lighting system for the centre's 20,000 lamps.



Telecommunications. Public telegraphy, telex and aeronautical communications (AFTN) for Malaysia and Singapore are provided by a Philips DS-714 data communications system which allows each network to share the functions of a single switching centre, while remaining operationally independent, something which had never before been achieved.



Dubai. The entire lighting system for the Dubai Dry Dock and Ship Repair Yard, possibly the largest facility of its type in the world, was designed and supplied by Philips. Some 400 floodlights, equipped with 400 watt and 1000 watt high-pressure sodium lamps, provide average illumination levels of 25-30 lux on all dock, pier and berth areas. Optimum positioning of all floodlights was assured by the use of computer-aided calculations. Philips also supplied CCTV systems for operational and security surveillance; radio systems for communications with ships, trolleys and cranes, and central control desks for remote operation of pumps, dock gates and winches.

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Cuban Rules Out Better U.S. Ties

HAVANA, Oct. 29 (Reuters) — Gen. Raul Castro said last night that a U.S. military buildup in the Caribbean prevented any early improvement in Cuban-U.S. relations. He described the buildup as provocative, hostile, unjustified and dangerous.

Gen. Castro, who is first deputy premier and army forces minister, said it had "greatly diminished our aspirations to find ways to examine the questions in dispute within civilized norms and mutual respect postulated by the international community." He said the United States had sent 25 warships into the Caribbean "with intimidatory purposes" and had given "fresh proof of its scorn for the sovereignty of the nations of this hemisphere with the recent landings of Marines at the Guantanamo base."

6th U.S. Marine Dies In Fire at Japan Base

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP) — A sixth U.S. Marine has died of burns suffered in a fuel fire Oct. 19 at a military base south of Tokyo, U.S. military officials reported today.

They said Lance Cpl. Robert Smith Jr. of Spartanburg, S.C., was one of two Marines left behind — too badly injured to be moved when 38 others were evacuated to the United States for treatment. The other Marine left behind died Wednesday. Cpl. Smith died Saturday.



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Offers Proceeds of Resale to Unicef

Frenchman Says He Bought Bokassa Goods for Charity

By Kathleen Teltsch

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT) — A French businessman says that he has persuaded Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed emperor of the Central African Republic, to sell him his vast properties in France and that he is now offering the proceeds from their resale, estimated at \$10 million to \$12 million, to the United Nations Children's Fund.

Bernard Tapie, 38, president of a large printing firm, spoke recently

of the events that took him from Paris to West Africa, where he met with Mr. Bokassa, and finally to New York, where last Wednesday he offered his gift to Henry Labouisse, the executive director of Unicef.

Mr. Tapie told his story in an interview Thursday at the Galleria, a luxury Midtown Manhattan apartment building. He frequently interrupted his French narration to complain about the ineffectiveness of French politicians in dealing with

Mr. Bokassa, who, according to human-rights groups, took part in the massacre of many of his people, including children.

"France condoned despotic regimes such as Bokassa's in exchange for economic and strategic advantages in Africa," he said at one point.

Dependent on Paris

He made it plain that he was convinced the emperor's excesses were known to politicians in and out of

government but that they had been unwilling to move against him until the dimensions of his repression became known worldwide. Only then, he said, did France support the coup last month that ended the 14-year Bokassa rule in a country that remained almost totally dependent on Paris despite its nominal status as an independent state.

Mr. Tapie insisted he was not a political activist and that he was disenchanted with party politics in France. But he did not deny that his

actions involving Mr. Bokassa might serve to launch him on a political career and conceded that if he achieved political prominence as a result, it "would not hurt."

Unicef was selected to be the recipient of his gift, he said, because he was convinced the agency would insure distribution of the funds to the needy. If the organization refused the gift, he said, he would turn elsewhere.

The initial reaction from the agency was cautious. Mr. Labouisse acknowledged that Mr. Tapie's proposal had caught him by surprise, saying the offer would have to be investigated thoroughly to make sure there were no other claimants to the Bokassa properties and that the funds came "without strings."

Four Chateaux

By contrast, Mr. Tapie was animated and enthusiastic in speaking of his meeting with Mr. Labouisse, displaying a letter to the Unicef executive in which Mr. Tapie said he had been motivated by the "most basic humanitarian ethics." In the letter he promised to agree that control of the property sales be handled by Fiduciaire de France, a major accounting concern, and offered a notarized list of the Bokassa holdings, which include 4 chateaux near Paris and 15 farms.

Mr. Tapie, an engineer by training, said his business enterprises employed 2,000 people and brought in \$150 million annually. He said they included one that had contracts for printing the paper of all cigarette packs in France, a company that published art books and one that printed banknotes used in French-speaking Africa.

Mr. Tapie stressed that Mr. Bokassa's despotic rule and the previous passivity of the Paris government were heated issues in France that became further inflamed by recent allegations that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had accepted a gift of \$250,000 in diamonds from the emperor in 1973 when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was finance minister. Mr. Tapie said he did not want to fuel the political fires and therefore decided not to disclose his actions in France, where, he said, they were likely to be sensationalized by the news organizations and only add to the controversy.

He was able to succeed in his deal with Mr. Bokassa, he indicated, largely because of the help of President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, who was praised by Mr. Tapie as Africa's leading statesman, granted the emperor asylum after the coup but is said to find his presence a political and financial burden.

Troops, Students Clash

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Oct. 29 (AP) — Government troops clashed with protesting students in the center of Bangui today and police said several soldiers and demonstrators were hurt.

The students hurled steel balls at the soldiers, the police said, and the soldiers dispersed the crowd by firing into the air. It was the most violent demonstration against the regime of President David Dacko since the coup that ousted Mr. Bokassa.

The 1,200 French troops stationed in Bangui since the coup did not intervene.

Military sources said some 2,000 leftist students and teachers converged on the city center to protest an official effort to reopen classes despite a month-old students' strike. The strike is in support of Mr. Bokassa's former premier, Ange Patasse, a one-time president of the Students' Union, who is under house arrest in his home near Bangui.

The draft said agricultural production targets mapped out for 1975 to 1980 would not be fulfilled.

The coal mining industry was listed as a success by the document, which said miners had met their target of 200 million tons set by the current five-year plan.

Belgium Denies Visit By Arafat Is Planned

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (AP) — The Belgian government and the Palestine Liberation Organization both denied today that PLO leader Yasser Arafat would visit Belgium next month.

"This [a visit] has never been mentioned and I don't know where the information comes from," a spokesman for the PLO information office here said. A projected Arafat visit to Belgium was reported Saturday in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas, which quoted "authoritative" Palestinian sources.

The paper said Mr. Arafat would also go to Portugal, France and Italy.

News Analysis

Hua's Pragmatic Nature Is Reassuring to Europeans

By John Vinocur

MUNICH (NYT) — Two-thirds of the way through the first trip ever made to the West by a Chinese premier and Communist Party chairman, Hua Guofeng has shown himself to be pragmatic, flexible when possible, and determined to reinforce China's opening to the world of capitalism.

None of these things contradicts the evolution of Chinese policy as it is visible in Peking, but Mr. Hua's presence, his curiosity about West German coal-mining techniques or French agriculture, his interest in the practical rather than the theoretical, seem to be a kind of reassurance that China's Maoist days of revolutionary idealism are near, or at, an end.

Mr. Hua has attempted to make clear that the change is irreversible. In talking about West German-Chinese cooperation, he said he was referring not just to the 1980s or 1990s, "but a period of time that goes far beyond that." The subject of his remark was the host country, but it could have been made in France, Britain or Italy, the other countries on his tour, or for that matter, in Japan or the United States.

Mr. Hua's flexibility and pragmatism were particularly evident last week in West Germany. The essential political message was that the Chinese are ready to agree that West Germany does not have to accept the Chinese analysis of the Soviet Union's drive for world domination in order to do business or strengthen relations.

Although Bonn would have preferred no anti-Soviet statements at all, and made its feelings about this known before Mr. Hua's arrival, the Chinese leader read out the litany of Soviet expansionism, but in a modulated way that was a tone less intense than similar declarations in Paris. The approach showed understanding for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's concern about provoking the Soviet Union and gave him the impression that Mr. Hua was an extremely reasonable man.

In Bavaria

But Mr. Hua got the chance to show how he felt and that he knew something about his audiences. Once out of Bonn and in the conservative precincts of Bavaria, where Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor in next year's general elections, holds forth, the premier increased the political pitch back toward the level of the week of his visit in France.

Here, he called on Western Europe to increase its military preparedness to deal with the Russians. It was not only an indirect endorsement of the Atlantic alliance's modernization plans, but it showed an elegant sense of nuance. Mr. Schmidt's policy calls for maintaining a balance of power, increasing NATO's strength only when disarmament efforts have been exhausted. Mr. Hua chose to avoid telling Mr. Schmidt directly and publicly that he felt his approach was faulty, but instead waited until he found a comfortable place in Bavaria to let the suggestion slip.

Weapons to help the Chinese deal with the Russians or the Vietnamese were not discussed in West Germany or France. They will probably be the high point of Mr. Hua's visit to Britain and his talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The most practical reinforcement of China's opening to the West on the first two legs of the trip involved signing trade agreements with the French and West Germans. The West German agreement was the more important because West Germany is already China's biggest trade partner after Japan and Hong Kong, and because the country's banking system makes it a stronger source of credit than its European competitors.

Mr. Hua's eagerness to talk about loans and financing was underscored by a meeting last Sunday, immediately after he got off the plane, with a group of bankers from Frankfurt, the country's financial capital. In addition to mentioning possible joint ventures for develop-

ing raw materials in China, and exchanges of patents and licenses, the trade accord states that West Germany is willing to give China the "most favorable" possible financing terms.

Key Gain

This may have been one of Mr. Hua's most tangible gains in Europe. The clause means that under certain circumstances West Germany might give China the status of a developing country, which would permit tax write-offs for German investors. West Germany may make this move if Japan does, a step considered likely here.

Mr. Hua's message to West German business leaders was that China wants to work with them, although the emphasis would be on smaller projects than those that were outlined, and then put aside, in the first rush of China trading two years ago.

The extent of China's willingness to deal with situations that are less than ideal was clear in the trade agreement, which got down to the level of renting offices and installing telexes and included a clause

setting up procedures for settling contractual disputes. For some Germans, the details reflected the still primitive nature of commerce with China. Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher stressed this when he pointed out that West Germany's trade with China equaled the business it does with Luxembourg, a nation of 200,000 people.

Mr. Hua gave the impression of being so reasonable and business-like that some parts of the West German press had difficulty dealing with him. In Munich, where there are three tabloid newspapers specializing in the tics and asides of the powerful, the personal story came down to this:

Mao's successor does not have a watch and he wears long brown underwear — there were photos to prove it — to keep out the cold.

Hua Visits Tower of London

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP) — Mr. Hua spent a busy day today in Britain on the second day of his six-day visit.

He waved to dozens of applaud-



Prime Minister Thatcher greets Premier Hua on arrival yesterday at 10 Downing St. in London.

Cites 'Considerable Progress'

Polish Party Reports Successes, Failures

WARSAW, Oct. 29 (UPI) — The Polish Communist Party today published a draft report on the successes and failures of its social and economic program over the last five years.

The draft will be discussed by the party's 3 million members before its adoption at a party congress in February.

The document, which also contains guidelines for future pro-

grams, called for "further development of Socialist Poland and prosperity for the Polish nation." But unlike the 1975 draft, it featured fewer promises and avoided setting specific figures for the implementation of various economic targets.

Wage Increase
The document stressed that the party, in all fields, had achieved "considerable progress" over the past 10 years. It said one family in 5 now owns a car and eight families out of 10 own television sets and washing machines.

Without mentioning the accompanying inflation, the draft said the salary of the average worker had increased from 2,225 zloties (\$75) a month in 1971 to 5,300 zloties (\$176) this year.

It also said industrial production had more than doubled since 1971. The draft said the construction of new flats would be given high priority under the new program but it did not reiterate earlier promises that the housing situation would be solved by 1985.

At present, a Polish family must wait up to 10 years to obtain an apartment.

12 Killed in India Crash

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29 (Reuters) — Twelve persons died and 39 were injured today when their truck crashed into the closed gate of a railway crossing near Ahmadabad, the Press Trust of India reported.

Boston TV Bars

Film About Slave

BOSTON, Oct. 29 (AP) — A Boston television station has canceled tonight's showing of a film about a slave who becomes a U.S. senator because it feared the program would fuel racial tensions.

The film contained inflammatory language and there were racial stereotypes in it, said program director Dick Kurlander of WBZ-TV. "But the main thing was the unusually graphic incidents of racial violence, in particular, scenes of violence against children." Racial violence in Boston schools, under court orders to integrate, erupted after a black high school football player was shot and paralyzed on Sept. 28.

The film, "Freedom Road," stars Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, who plays a freed slave elected to the Senate after the Civil War.



Police carry a protester away as other demonstrators sit outside the New York Stock Exchange.

Protest Near Stock Exchange

Hundreds Held in N.Y. Anti-Nuclear Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP) — More than 600 persons were arrested this morning as they tried to prevent the New York Stock Exchange from opening, police said. They were protesting investment in the nuclear industry on the 50th anniversary of the stock market crash of 1929.

More than 1,000 demonstrators sang and chanted as they sat in small circles on streets around the exchange. Police officers lifted many of them onto stretchers and took them to police headquarters for booking on disorderly conduct charges.

The protest in New York was the largest of several anti-nuclear demonstrations today in the United States.

The protesters in New York were from a group calling itself Wall Street Action. Leaders said that the demonstration was to protest investment in the nuclear industry and to "expose the abusive role of corporations and the financial community in controlling people's lives."

Elzberg Arrested

A police spokesman said that more than 600 persons had been arrested by the time the exchange opened at 10 a.m. Among those taken into custody were Daniel Elzberg, the former Defense Department aide who released the Pentagon Papers to the press during the Vietnam War.

Inside the exchange, a cheer went up from the floor as the red warning light went on at 9:59 a.m., followed by a louder roar at 10 a.m. when the bell sounded for trading to begin.

Outside, the mood was almost festive. A 15-piece brass band played circus music, and spectators watched the protest. "I haven't had this much fun since the 1960s," a

PLO Men Said Unprotected in W. German Jail

BONN, Oct. 29 (AP) — West German officials are investigating allegations that Israeli agents were allowed to interrogate Palestinians jailed in West Germany and even forced one of them to plot an assassination of a Palestine Liberation Organization leader, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The allegations were made in the West German news magazine Der Spiegel, which said that its report was based on an official protest delivered by PLO headquarters to the West German Embassy in Beirut. The report could not be independently confirmed.

Der Spiegel said that Bavarian police were said to have permitted Israeli agents to question four jailed PLO members who had been arrested last spring in alleged plots to stage terrorist attacks in West Germany. One of the four, Mohamed Youssef, was pressured by the Israelis into plotting the assassination of PLO secret service chief Abu Iyad, the magazine said.

Mr. Youssef was released in July and returned to Lebanon. Two weeks ago he turned himself in to Mr. Iyad and confessed the assassination plot, the magazine said. Three days later, Mr. Youssef was found shot to death in his Beirut apartment. Mr. Youssef's friends said that he left a letter saying he committed suicide to save his family from Israeli reprisals, the magazine said.

West German government spokesman Klaus Boelting said that the government considered the report "very serious" and would carefully investigate accusations leveled against unidentified members of the Bavarian State Criminal Office.

police told some of the demonstrators.

"Tell my mom I'll be late for dinner," a young woman called out as she was lifted onto a stretcher.

Trident Protest

In Groton, Conn., about 19 protesters were arrested today outside the Electric Boat shipyard where Trident nuclear submarines are built.

More than 100 persons gathered on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in Washington to protest the use of nuclear weapons and energy.

In Bangor, Wash., about 50 demonstrators who scaled a barbed-wire fence at the Trident nuclear submarine base were arrested this morning by civilian security officers, witnesses said. Security forces at the Navy base arrested three men yesterday, officials said.

More than 100 persons gathered on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in Washington to protest the use of nuclear weapons and energy.

part in the negotiations here were some that have not yet signed the nonproliferation treaty, such as India, Brazil, Argentina and Israel.

The chairman of the working group drafting the convention, D.L. Siazon of the Philippines, said today that problems in the negotiations included attempts to make the convention cover military nuclear materials as well, and arguments about the scope of the accord. Sources said some countries originally wanted it extended to the movement of material within individual countries as well as between them.

There were also problems involving conflicts of national laws in relation to extradition treaties, Mr. Siazon said.

A statement said certain delegations expressed reservations over some provisions in the draft text. But Mr. Siazon said he believed most countries who would be able to live with it, although sources said some countries might decide not to sign immediately.

Bonn Reported To Favor Fewer U.K. Funds to EEC

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany might support Britain's demand for a reduced budget contribution to the European Economic Community in exchange for a compromise over fishing rights, the London Daily Telegraph said today.

Citing well-placed German sources, the newspaper said that Mr. Schmidt sympathized with the claim by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that Britain's £1-billion (\$2.2-billion) contribution was excessive. His government had already studied ways of reducing it, the paper said.

The newspaper reported that Mr. Schmidt hoped, in exchange, to find Mrs. Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington flexible over the problem of shared EEC fishing rights when the three meet in Bonn on Wednesday.

Mrs. Thatcher has demanded that the budget issue be resolved at the EEC summit meeting in Dublin in late November. The newspaper said that the Schmidt government was "crystallizing" toward the view that short-term relief might be found through EEC rules allowing aid to countries with excessive budgetary duties.

Britain's balance of payments, boosted by North Sea oil revenue, has never been bad enough to warrant such relief, the newspaper said.

42 Die in S. Korea Mine

SEOUL, Oct. 29 (AP) — Rescue workers who broke through early today to the last 36 miners trapped by an underground fire in a coal mine found all of them dead, apparently of suffocation, police reported. This raised the death toll to 42. The fire on Saturday trapped 126 men in the mine at Monkong.

AVIS

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Supreme Court to Rule

U.S. Genetic Engineering Again Raises Patent Issue

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI) — The second time in less than two years the Supreme Court has been asked to rule on the role of patent in the vast industrial and economic frontiers of genetic engineering, the precise question to be decided by the justices is perceived differently by the government and by its two adversaries in the case.

The General Electric Co. and its subsidiary, the Monsanto Co., are the principal law at issue, known as *J. v. P.* [101], allows a patent to be granted by "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof."

Ruling in 1977

The case dates to October, 1977, when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in its first decision in the *J. v. P.* case, ruled that living things can be patented. Later, the court relied on the *J. v. P.* ruling to support GE.

Oil Spill Remedy

GE scientist, Ananda Chakraborty, assigned to the company the task of a microorganism or "engineered" to solve one of man's practical needs — getting rid of oil spills.

GE, the question to be decided: "Whether patent claims to a genetically novel and unobvious microorganism, used in treatment of oil spills, should be denied, solely because the microorganism is a living thing."

Upjohn, researcher Malcolm J. Perle, assigned to the Kalamazoo, Mich., pharmaceutical manufacturer, invented it. It was Upjohn's "a man-made, biologically engineered culture of a novel microorganism to make an antibiotic called lincomycin."

Upjohn, the issue had been decided by the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals last March.

Libya to Build 3-Floor Tower

or Staff Near UN

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT) — Libyan government plans to construct a 23-story headquarters in New York to provide offices and residences for its UN delegation consulate staff.

The decision to construct a \$130-million tower topped by a terraced apartment for its chief diplomat, Libya is joining other foreign countries, rich and poor, that are acquiring or building their own embassies in New York City as an alternative to paying rent for their offices.

The Cuban government this summer purchased and renovated a complex in time for the visit of Fidel Castro to the United Nations. Guatemala has just acquired a small, architecturally outstanding building that has been designated as a landmark.

Buildings have also been purchased in the last year or two by Iran, Turkey and Cyprus, and number of other governments are now to be looking over properties in the area near the UN enclave.

Libya's income from oil exports last year exceeded \$16 billion, placing the once-impoorished country among the world's 15 wealthiest, with a per capita income of \$6,520.



VOLCANIC AFTERMATH — The Mount Ontake volcano, in Nagano, Japan, erupted Sunday for the first time, leaving a shrine (top) and climbers' lodging partially under ash.

Obituaries

Germaine Lubin, Star of French Opera

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP) — Germaine Lubin, 89, for 20 years one of the stars of the French Opera, died here Saturday, her family announced yesterday without mentioning the cause of death.

Miss Lubin began her career with the French Opera in 1914 and won several awards in her conservatory studies. Equally adept at traditional or comic opera, Miss Lubin was best known for leading roles in operas by Wagner and Strauss.

She was the former wife of poet Paul Gaudy. Her son, Claude Gaudy, said that she will be buried privately in Tours, France.

Peter Muigai Kenyatta

NAIROBI, Oct. 29 (AP) — Peter Muigai Kenyatta, 58, the foreign affairs minister of Kenya and son of Kenya's founding president, died here yesterday in a hospital casualty ward.

Basques Declare Strike to Protest Killing by ETA

MADRID, Oct. 29 (AP) — More than 250,000 persons went on a 24-hour general strike today to protest the assassination of a Socialist worker by separatist terrorists a few hours after Basques voted for home rule.

Banks and stores were shut as public transportation, mail and telephone services stopped in the Basque provincial capitals of Bilbao, San Sebastian and Vitoria and in dozens of smaller cities.

The region's major industries — steel and shipbuilding — came to a halt as thousands walked off their jobs or held protest meetings over the slaying of metalworker German Gonzalez, 34, a member of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who was ambushed and killed by two gunmen Saturday.

The killing took place 48 hours after 60 percent of Basque voters gave 88 percent approval to home rule.

The strike was the first mass demonstration against the Basque separatist organization ETA.

ward, a hospital spokesman said. No details were disclosed.

Mr. Kenyatta was born Nov. 20, 1920. His mother was the first wife of the Kenyan nationalist leader Jomo Kenyatta, who led Kenya to independence from Britain and served as first president. He was elected to Parliament in 1974.

A popular politician, he avoided involving his family connections in public and capitalized on his political abilities and business acumen.

Alexander Jacobs

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (AP) — Alexander Jacobs, 52, the screenwriter of "French Connection II" and many other films, died of cancer here Friday, it was reported today.

Among his screen credits were "Point Blank," "Hill in the Pacific," "Sitting Target" and "The Seven-Ups." The London-born writer

moved to Hollywood in 1967 after working in British films and television.

Arnold Soboloff

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Arnold Soboloff, 48, who played Captain Hook's sidekick in the Broadway musical "Peter Pan," died of a heart attack minutes after he collapsed off stage during last night's performance, authorities said.

Josh Ellis, agent for the actor, said that Mr. Soboloff, who played Smee the pirate, left the stage after singing and dancing to the music of "A Princely Scheme" and went to the manager's office where he collapsed.

Mr. Soboloff played numerous roles on Broadway. He appeared opposite Liza Minnelli in "The Act" and last year played in "The Inspector General" at a theater in New York's Greenwich Village.

Itaipu: World's Largest Hydroelectric Project

Brazil Reroutes a River to Build a Dam

By Arthur Herman

FOZ DO IGUAÇU, Brazil, Oct. 29 (UPI) — In the red earth of the dry Paraná River bed, workers are laying 1,400 tons of concrete a day.

By December, the 22,000-man army of workers will pick up the pace and be setting enough cement, sand and steel to build three giant soccer stadiums per month.

All the work and material are going into construction of the world's biggest hydroelectric dam. Named Itaipu, the project already has required rerouting of the 2,500-mile Paraná River, the longest in South America after the Amazon.

Other challenges of the job also are being met.

"In terms of hydraulics, engineering and construction, we can say that all problems have been solved or on the way to being solved," project director Gen. Jose Costa Cavalcanti said recently.

"In this time of delays in many projects, we at Itaipu are not behind and we hope to reach the goal of inaugurating the production of electricity in February, 1983."

ASTOUNDING FIGURES

The story of the Itaipu Dam is one of astounding figures.

When its 18 turbines come on line — probably in 1989 — the Itaipu power plant will have a capacity of 12,600,000 kilowatts of electricity, 3 million kilowatts more than the United States' Grand Coulee Dam.

The principal section will be 580 feet high and 4,500 feet wide, figures that do not count the massive foundation or supplementary dams, spillways and dikes.

Gen. Costa Cavalcanti said that the latest estimated price tag was \$9.8 billion — \$6.5 billion in direct costs, the rest in interest.

The dam site is eight miles north of the border town of Foz do Iguaçu. The town has jumped in population from 25,000 to 150,000 since 1974, when Brazil and Paraguay created the Itaipu Binational Company to realize the dream of harnessing the Paraná, which separates them. Half of the energy generated will belong to Brazil and the other half to Paraguay.

The construction area, surrounded by lush forests and rich soybean

and wheat fields, also is situated a few miles from the Argentine border.

The word Itaipu comes from the name of a rock island in the Paraná River which in a local Indian dialect means "Singing Stone." But Itaipu Island already has disappeared into the cofferdam that blocks the main river bed and diverts the waters into a side channel.

A year ago, Itaipu engineers used a charge of 60 tons of dynamite to blast two retaining walls and send the Paraná coursing through the 1.2-mile artificial channel. The rerouting permitted the drying of the nearly mile-wide river bed and



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1978 registered a further increase in the number of passengers carried by Alitalia.

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fleet and they undergo rigorous highly advanced maintenance.

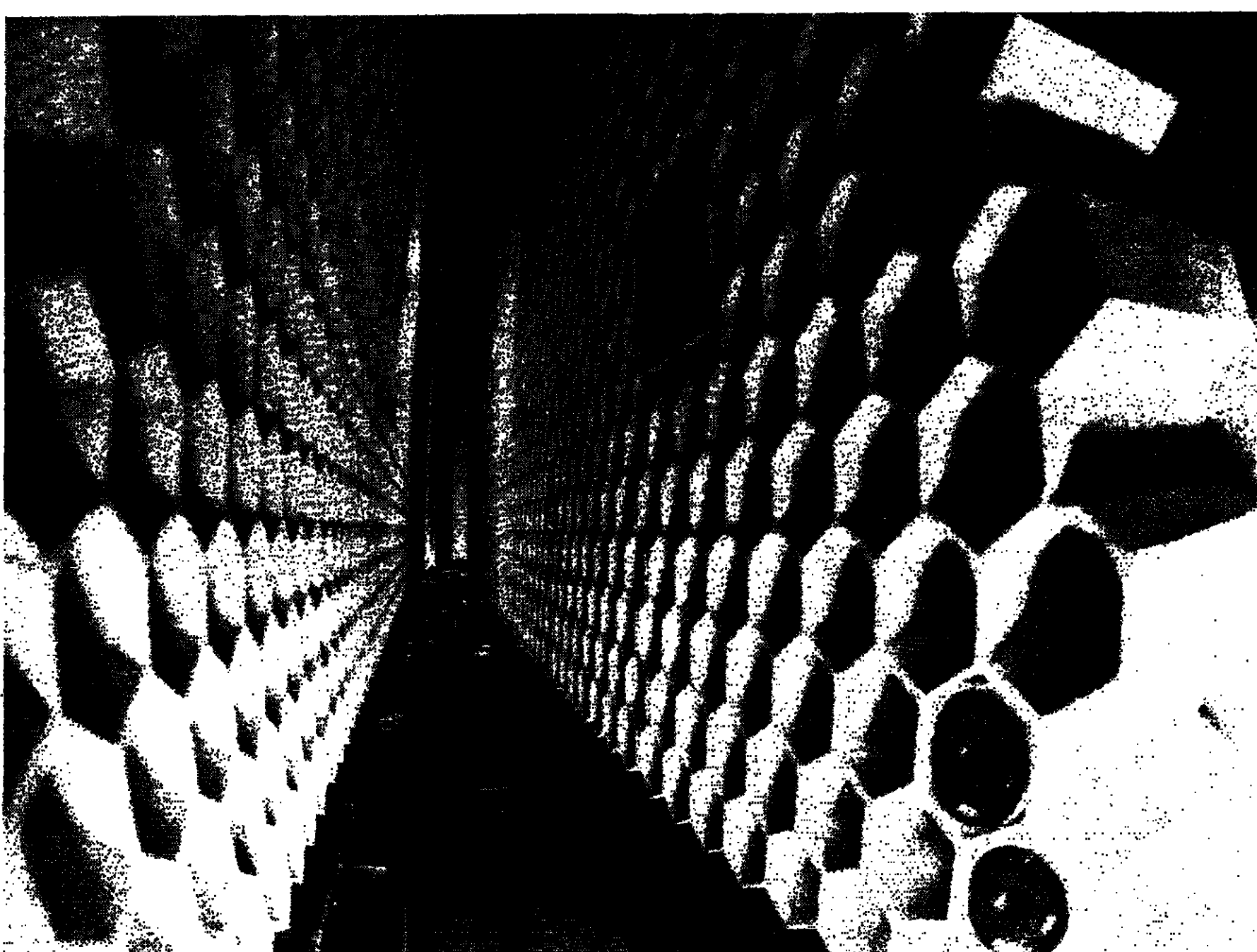
A warehouse stocking over 350,000 items and which receives an average of 1000 requests daily is the backbone of our maintenance system.

This warehouse is controlled by MEMIS (Maintenance and Engineering Management

Information System), the highly specialized Alitalia electronic programme, a recognized forerunner in its field and as such much in demand by the airlines of other countries.

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Loosening the Energy Noose

Last week was an amazing one for the 1979 Carter energy program. One worthwhile bill after another moved ahead in a wave of progress that, in 1977, would have made the rookie administration salivate. The Senate Finance Committee approved a windfall profits tax . . . the House finally adopted a cautious standby rationing plan for gasoline emergencies . . . the House approved emergency fuel assistance for the poor . . . a proposal for one new agency, to develop alternative energy sources, is on its way to the Senate floor . . . another one, to cut red tape, is moving toward enactment in the House.

The only trouble with all this good news is that, however desirable these measures may be, they don't add up to much. The test of an energy policy now is, how tight does it leave the noose around America's neck? The Carter program would tug at that noose a little but for the next few years would still leave the country susceptible to rope burn, and worse.

The only quick way to keep the noose from drawing tighter is to use less oil. The best way to force that is by raising the price. People will use less when they have to pay more. And that explains the importance of the brave step President Carter took last summer, to decontrol crude oil prices, thus promoting both conservation and new oil production.

Just how politically brave the president was to order decontrol became evident last week. One oil company after another reported third-quarter earnings that were double, even triple those of last year. On hearing news like that, citizens confronted with soaring heating oil bills are more apt to cry "Rip-off!" than to see the conservation effect of higher prices.

But it is possible to have things both ways. While decontrol and higher prices promote lower consumption and greater exploration, a windfall profits tax can recapture the "rip-offs" and put them to public use.

That the Senate Finance Committee approved a windfall profits tax of any kind was cheering, even though its bill would bring in only \$138 billion over 10 years. That is only half as much as the House version. The difference lies in the exemptions from the tax that were voted by the Finance Committee. Some exemptions may be defensible. Most notably, the committee would exempt newly discovered oil from the windfall tax on the theory that the higher the profit, the greater the incentive to find more domestic oil. But other exemptions seem grossly unjustifiable. Excusing independent owners of small oil

wells from the tax will hardly promote exploration. We hope the Senate closes such loopholes.

The other congressional actions last week should be seen in perspective. Yes, the House, though previously obstructive, has now endorsed gasoline rationing in a national emergency. But what does the House consider an emergency? Last summer's lines grew out of a gasoline shortage of maybe 5 percent. The standby plan just approved by the House could not be used unless a shortage reached 20 percent. The United States could be on its knees at that point.

The administration's proposed Energy Security Corporation would eventually develop much new energy to replace oil imports. But "eventually" means 1985, 1990 and beyond. What about U.S. security in the meantime?

And it is worth remembering the president's dramatic words on July 15: "Beginning this moment, this nation will never use more foreign oil than we did in 1977. Never." He said he would "use my presidential authority to set import quotas [to] forbid the entry into this country of one drop of foreign oil more than these goals allow." The Senate Energy Committee last week voted to give Congress veto power over the president's authority to set such import quotas or tariffs. We did not hear any new dramatic words from the White House in response.

What is most to be feared in the flurry of legislative action is that the public takes it to mean more than it does. The individual measures are surely worthy, most particularly rapid enactment of heating assistance for the poor. But the Carter energy program does precious little to lessen the present U.S. demand for foreign oil or vulnerability to its denial.

It is not as though ways to lessen both are beyond the ingenuity of either the White House or Congress. Since gasoline accounts for about half of U.S. oil consumption, the simplest way would be to force gasoline conservation. It would concentrate the mind wonderfully, for instance, to raise the price of gasoline over \$2 by adding a tax of \$1 a gallon.

The effect on consumption would be an immediate drop of about 10 percent in gasoline used nationally. The effect on individuals would be negligible, as long as they could decide how and when to cut their own driving. The inflationary effect on the economy would be modest, as long as the tax proceeds were rebated. And the effect on U.S. dependence on foreign oil would surely be beneficial. That dependence, after all, is the noose, and it's time we stuck our necks out to avoid it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Modern Miracle

Smallpox was once the world's most feared disease. It killed or disfigured millions of people. Now, according to the doctors who have been hunting it down, smallpox is gone. It will no longer plague mankind.

The last known natural case of smallpox occurred two years ago in Somalia, where more than 2,500 cases had developed earlier that year. The last victim, a hospital cook, was isolated, and all those who might have come in contact with him were vaccinated. There have been no more cases in Somalia. Except for two cases in Britain that resulted from faulty handling of smallpox virus in a laboratory, no other cases have been reported. Except for laboratory samples, doctors believe the virus has been destroyed.

The credit for the drive that led to this remarkable belief goes to the World Health Organization. WHO's medical teams, led by Dr. Donald Henderson, set out in 1966 to eliminate smallpox within 10 years. Few who participated in setting that goal believed

there was any chance of reaching it. But the goal turned out to be only slightly optimistic, because governments everywhere cooperated in the effort and a new freeze-dried vaccine made mass vaccinations possible.

The impact of smallpox over the years has been staggering. The disease swept Europe repeatedly, and as recently as 1919 more than 3,500 people died from it in Spain alone. Some historians credit it for the Europeans' easy conquest of North America because the new disease carried in from Europe so ravaged the American Indian population.

If smallpox is now gone, as the doctors believe — and there is every reason to think they are right — the world is a better place to live because it finally organized itself to take full advantage of the discovery Edward Jenner made in England 183 years ago. That — the banding together of people everywhere, without regard to politics or national glory, to defeat a common enemy — is the true miracle.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hua Goes to Britain

Chinese Party Chairman Hua Guofeng has handled things well on his European tour so far. He arrives from France and West Germany [with Italy to come after visiting Britain] leaving behind the impression of un-strident good sense. Though he called naturally for joint efforts against "hegemonism" — meaning but not saying the Soviet Union — he did not oversell his line as he had last year in Romania and Yugoslavia.

And in a subtle but important semantic shift, Mr. Hua no longer says that world war is "inevitable." Now he talks about the opportunity to "delay" its outbreak and secure "a fairly long period of peace . . ."

China indicates a real desire for closer relations, which should be met in a sensibly positive way . . .

On the diplomatic front, the Foreign Office might take advantage of its good relations with Peking and its China expertise to explore some new paths.

The Chinese, a second-rank nuclear power like Britain, is now beginning to talk with slightly more realism about disarmament. And beyond the anti-hegemony record, they are themselves very cautiously exploring the road to Moscow. Any progress on this trajectory would have a stunning effect on common perceptions of the balance of power.

We should also speak quite frankly about Indochina, where a second Chinese invasion which already have been the cause of desperate suffering . . .

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

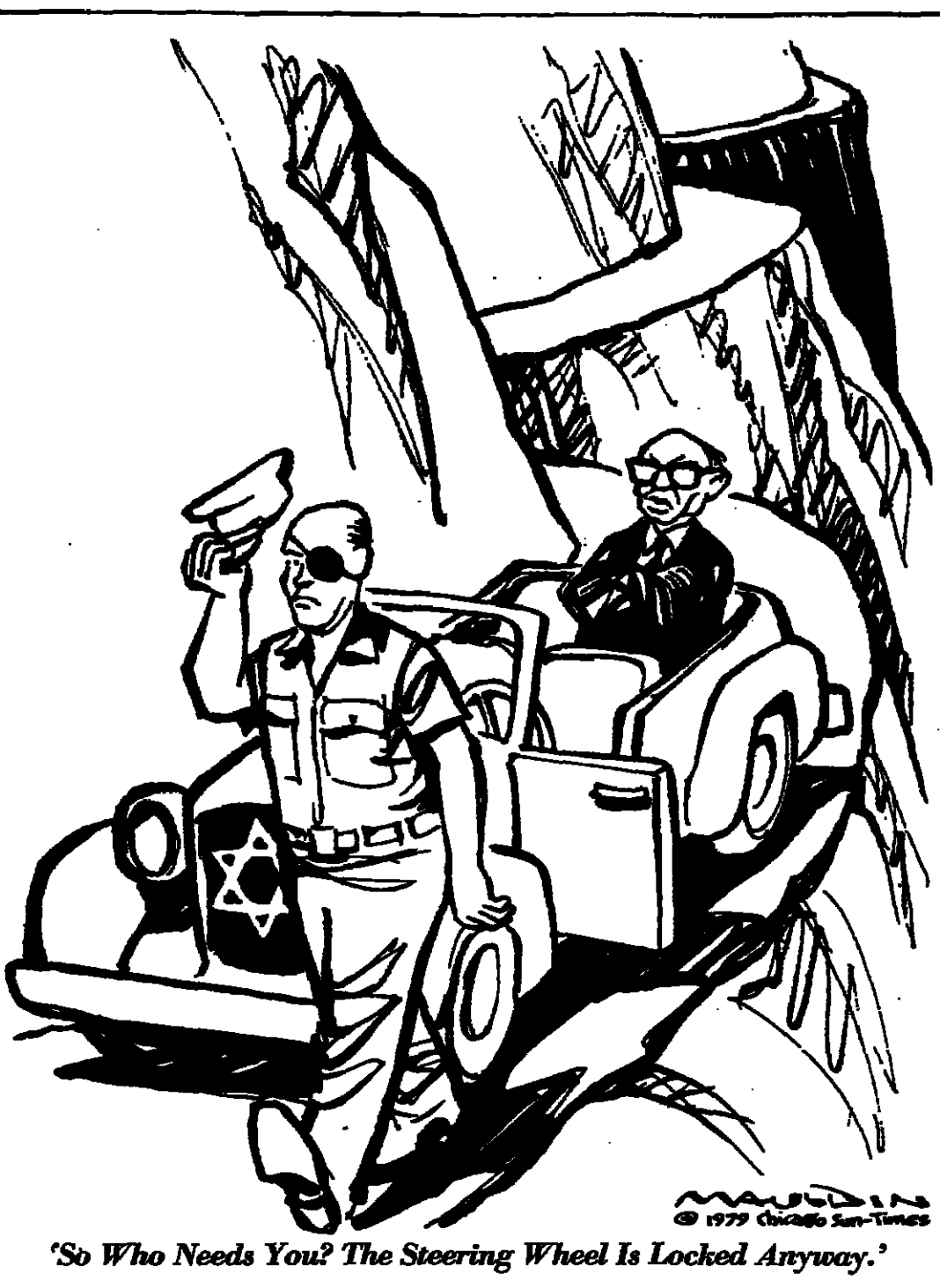
October 30, 1904

TOKYO — The Japanese show little regard for life. They are terrible enemies: They die without regret, as they say without remorse. They seem to regard death as a commonplace incident, to which a sensational end can only impart merit. It is a regular custom with most Japanese soldiers and sailors to practice "hara-kiri." When a Japanese transport vessel was sunk by the Russians recently, the officers and men preferred cutting open their stomachs to surrendering. The sanguinary habit is so deeply rooted in the customs of the people that up to now no judicial court has been found to apply the severe penalties enacted against the witnesses of such acts.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1929

NEW YORK — In a day replete with bankers' meetings, conferences of Stock Exchange officials, meetings of brokers and publication of opinions from high and low in the world of finance, stock prices broke to new levels in a volume of trading far in excess of anything hitherto seen. In five hours' trading, 16.4 million shares changed hands, in comparison with last Thursday's 12.8 million. Today brought the first failure of the present reaction, of the firm John J. Bell, of the Curb Exchange. It was insignificant compared with the failures during the panics of the past, but it was seized upon by a hysterical public as an occasion for fresh worry.



'So Who Needs You? The Steering Wheel Is Locked Anyway.'

The Energy Disaster

By Anthony Lewis

CARACAS — The next OPEC meeting is scheduled to be held in Caracas starting Dec. 17. Will there be another oil price increase? Venezuela's minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Berti, shook his head. "We're not pushing," he said. "But it seems there will be."

The Venezuelan government is in fact worried about the effect of the oil price spiral on the world. It is a democratic government, a congenial one from the U.S. standpoint. It does not fit the stereotype of a feudal oil monopolist.

All that made the energy minister had to say about the oil outlook particularly chilling. He said the price spiral was terrible for the poorer countries and bad for OPEC itself. But he did not see any early prospect of restraining it.

"The situation is out of control," he said.

Spot Market

The spot market in Rotterdam is the place to get a realistic picture of oil price trends, Calderon Berti said — and the trend there is up. The OPEC ceiling fixed earlier this year is \$23.50 a barrel, but on the spot market now \$35 is not surprising. He said there had been some recent sales at \$39 or \$40.

"We hear that 30 percent of all OPEC oil is being sold on the spot market," Calderon Berti said. "That is six times the normal level."

Why was that happening? He said demand was above world production — perhaps 2 million barrels a day above. Buyers, worried about the political situation in some producing countries, were stockpiling.

The minister said he wished OPEC countries would keep oil away from the spot market by refusing to sell to brokers. Venezuela never sells to them, he said — only to users. But when asked whether there was any realistic chance of OPEC countries unanimously resisting the temptation of the spot market, he shrugged. What, then, was the answer?

Control Needed

"You have to control consumption," he said. "The world has to understand that production is not going to increase."

"We have to promote conservation in the world. More than half the countries do not even have an energy plan."

"The United States has had energy plans from three presidents, starting with Nixon's independent-

ence; and this one is going to fail, too. I think there is more support for it in Venezuela than in your own country. Why? Because you think in terms of Wyoming, Montana — your own state instead of the interests of the whole country."

Calderon Berti is a petroleum engineer, just 38 years old, who knows the United States. He studied at the University of Tulsa from 1966 to 1968. I asked what he thought the United States should be doing.

"First you have to make a real conservation effort," he said. "Forget about the big cars, the air-conditioned shopping centers."

"Then you ought to make a joint effort for energy in the Americas. For example, if you could get some geothermal energy in Central America, the oil could go elsewhere. I mean joint governmental efforts, because countries like Guatemala and Costa Rica don't have the money or technology to do it on their own, and they will probably not welcome the oil companies."

Next week Calderon Berti leaves for a month's tour of all the OPEC countries in the Middle East and Africa. In early December, he will be in Dharan for a meeting of an OPEC strategy committee, a first attempt by the organization to do some long-term thinking about prices and relations with the industrialized countries and the Third World.

"The experience of recent years," he said, "is that every time we increase the price of oil, the price of what we buy goes up. So what's the use? We have to get together with the industrialized countries. We need a certain order."

The message is a reasonable one, and there is no doubt that the Venezuelan government as a whole believes it. The expectations aroused by oil riches are having destabilizing effects here: This past week

demonstrators demanding legislation for huge national wage increases clashed with police in Caracas. And the government is worried about the effect of energy inflation on political stability in Caribbean and other nearby countries.

But reasonableness is in danger of being shouldered aside by the pressures of the oil market. Iran, unwilling to wait until Dec. 17, has asked for an earlier emergency OPEC meeting. How long can Venezuela, or for that matter Saudi Arabia, hold its prices as others climb? There is no easy path in sight to Calderon Berti's goal of "a certain order."

©1979, The New York Times.

President, Anyone?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — The day's mail brings a form letter from Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan. ("Dear Bill" — but one doesn't resent such ventures in diplomacy. President Dole, before he is through his first term in office, might find it necessary to send a letter to "Dear Pol." — to Pot. If a presidential candidate cannot bring himself to address a potential constituency informally, he is in the wrong business.)

Sen. Dole makes the point that a) Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is bound to be nominated by the Democratic Party, and b) he, Sen. Dole, is uniquely qualified to contest Sen. Kennedy's qualifications for president.

Why? Because they have sat side by side, or very nearly that, in the Senate during all those debates. Only someone who tackled Kennedy on the Senate floor is in a position dramatically to demonstrate to the American people how Kennedy actually behaved in the legislature, when on almost every issue touching vital U.S. interests — our defense establishment, our foreign policy, inflation, super-government — Dole was eyewitness to the profligacy of Sen. Kennedy's appetite for the attrition of U.S. power and of the U.S. dollar — not a bad point, what?

Bush Writes

And George Bush writes. In recent weeks, it was noted that Mr. Bush resigned his membership in the Council on Foreign Relations, the reason given being the

conviction of a few Americans, most of whom spend their time on the typewriter, using capital letters, and red ribbon, to explain to George Bush that the Council on Foreign Relations is an instrument of David Rockefeller, who is an instrument of the illuminati, who is an instrument of the devil, and does George Bush really desire to become president of the United States in order to advance the best interests of the devil?

Well, actually Mr. Bush doesn't. Other alternatives commending themselves to him. But Mr. Bush advises that not only did he quit his membership in the CFR a while ago, he quit his membership in virtually everything, including the directorship of several companies, from which he drew his principal income.

His motives, in short, were categorical: He thinks it prudent that someone running for president of the United States should not permit any suggestion that there is any conflict of interest plaguing him.

In short, he was not merely succumbing to the pressure of the lookers: He was making an impartial gesture. He remains, he claims, a trustee of one or two Texas colleges. One assumes this will not encumber him in the opinion of the voters. It is not yet received doctrine that Texas colleges are enemies of the social interest, although Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith has a book on the press, and it is possible that revelation is forthcoming.

Certain

Mr. Bush ends his letter with the handwritten scrawl, "By the way: I am quite certain to be nominated." A cosmopolitan friend, perusing that letter, observes: "If he thinks anything less than that, he should get out of the race."

A third letter comes from a so-

phisticated Jewish-American intellectual, a liberal of enormous talent and understanding who knows as much about the United States as anyone since de Tocqueville, and he writes that there is only one person who could with confidence lay claim to the presidency, namely Pope John Paul II. Although the lady is intrepid, she recognizes there are obstacles in the path of any such design.

But the pope cannot run for president because the Constitution forbids it — he was born in Poland. Under the circumstances, the contest will need to proceed among lesser beings. A correspondent writes that Ronald Reagan is quite simply unbeatable — "What I can't understand is why anybody disputes this proposition?" Thus is loyalty defined.

Connally Backed

Another correspondent writes that John Connally is the only man "tough enough" to face down the Russians. The problem, she says, is to persuade the Republicans in the primary elections that to be mean to the Russians does not mean to be mean to the American people, and why can't people keep the distinction straight? I don't know. Distinctions are difficult. One recalls the 70-year-old Republican lady in New Hampshire who advised her neighbor in 1964 that for the first time in her life she had voted Democratic — for Lyndon Johnson.

"Why?" the neighbor asked. "Because if Barry Goldwater is elected, he will take away my TV." "No, no, no," her neighbor explained. "Sen. Goldwater has criticized the TV, not TV."

"All very well," the lady answered. "But I'm not going to take any chances." ©1979, Universal Press Syndicate.

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Beauty Business

Two Paris Women Challenging Big-Name Firms

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 29 (IHT) — In the deceptively frivolous beauty business, the image is at least as important as the bottle content. The success of such firms as Helena Rubinstein, Elizabeth Arden and now Estee Lauder was heavily rooted into those women's strong, not to say overpowering, personalities as well as their competence and go.

Two women, both prominent Parisian figures, are joining the club with the hope that their beautiful image will influence women at the beauty counter. One is Helene Rochas, the other is Isabelle d'Ornano.

The late Helena Rubinstein, her jewels, her art collection, her life-style, was a legend in her own time. Then, there were all those clever little stories of how she concocted that magic cream on a back burner, a secret passed on by generations of good-looking grandmothers. The image grew and grew until it became a multi-million dollar business.

Nowadays, Estee Lauder is the unchallenged world beauty queen, and works hard at it, both in and outside her office. She, too, has established a style all her own, with grand parties in her grand houses in London, Palm Beach, Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, and Ascot, Deauville and Versailles parties in between. One way or another, she is always at the center of things to put across her advertising campaign of pure luxury. For here is that lovely woman, relaxed as they come, who seems to spend her life in gorgeous negligees, impeccable hostess gowns or, for a change, a chic outfit to go grouse hunting in Scotland.

Natural Challenge

Helene Rochas and Isabelle d'Ornano are both beautiful, famous in their own social world and both lead million-dollar padded lives. So why do they care to join what is, in the end, just another rat race?

For Helene Rochas, it is a chal-



Challengers Helene Rochas (left), Isabelle d'Ornano.



lenge and also a natural. For she is going back to the house of Rochas, which was founded by her husband, the late fashion designer Marcel Rochas.

For a budding actress, who met her husband on a subway ride in 1942, Madame Rochas has come a long way. She married the boss, had two children and inherited the business in 1955. But she has run her life in a strict, disciplined fashion that belies her blonde, good looks.

"When my husband died, I was 30," she recalled in her Left Bank, Art Deco apartment overlooking gardens, "and I had two children to bring up. So I decided to become president of the firm and to continue running it."

She had a good start. After all, how many women can claim a perfume as a wedding present. That was "Femme," she said, and it was an instant success. The packaging, she added, black lace over a sensuous abstract woman's figure, was inspired by Mae West.

After her husband died, Madame Rochas continued to work until

1970, producing still another perfume called, this time "Madame Rochas." She then sold the business to Roussel-Uclaf and was out of things — leading a golden, jet-set life, until she was asked back into the company.

The idea of bringing her back as consultant and image maker was that of Jean Pouchou, president of Parfums Rochas. He asked Madame Rochas to act as their consultant (on products and packaging) as well as designer of feminine odds and ends such as lingerie, scarves and costume jewelry. Although that may sound routine, chances are they won't be. For one thing, the costume jewelry will be copies of Madame Rochas's assortment of 1925 beauties that she has collected through the years.

The other prominent Frenchwoman to come out into the cosmetics open is Isabelle d'Ornano, wife of count Hubert d'Ornano. Both carry considerable social and political clout.

The countess's life includes a recent lunch, small and intimate, with the queen of England (on a private visit to France). The d'Ornanos also go hunting with President Giscard d'Estaing — an old friend who gave them their blond Labrador, Ophelie.

When he was minister of finance,

\$5,303 Buys Franco Cap

LEON, Spain (UPI) — The cap worn by Gen. Francisco Franco to a meeting with Hitler in 1940 has fetched \$5,303 at auction, the Francoist New Force Party reported.

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Correction

An article in the IHT Oct. 23 incorrectly stated that British ready-to-wear exports seriously declined between 1976 and 1978. The article should have said that sales increased but that the rate of increase declined.

Spectacles

Son of Frankenstein Meets Frankenstein Castle

By David Minthorn

BERNSTADT, West Germany, Oct. 29 (AP) — Frankenstein's monster haunts his namesake castle for Halloween in a U.S. horror festival that is a howling success with Germans.

Wolfman, Count Dracula, Satan, the Grim Reaper and other ghouls are appearing together with the legendary monster this week at medieval Frankenstein Castle.

The crumbling stone fortress on a hilltop in the Odenwald hills near Darmstadt is a spooky backdrop for the costumed creatures who cavort for big crowds at the sound-and-light show.

Up to 25,000 spectators are expected at seven nights of skits involving a bed of nails, stretch rack, guillotine, gallows and whipping post, said 23-year-old U.S. organizer Brian Hill.

Hill stars as Frankenstein's monster, decked out in a \$75 Hollywood mask and black costume he put together from clothes bought at a flea market.

When not performing, Hill and the cast of 35 ghouls mingle with spectators clustered around a graveyard, the bloody bones of a slain dragon, dummy corpses strung up on nets and Dracula in a casket. The displays are scattered around the castle courtyard, and the skits are performed amid the standing crowd.

Club Sponsorship

The festival, sponsored by a club for U.S. soldiers and young Germans, drew 17,000 spectators in four nights last year. German television transmitted films of one performance.

"It was such a success — especially among Germans who don't celebrate Halloween — we decided to extend it for three more nights this year," said Hill, whose home is in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Frankenstein Castle is a spectacular setting for the show. Built by the Frankenstein knights in the 13th century, it soon became a battleground for a warring noble family. In 1662, the Hessian rulers bought the castle for retired mercenaries, but it was eventually abandoned and left to crumble.

Owned by the state of Hesse, the castle is



Dr. Frankenstein (Tony Silver), monster (Brian Hill) at Frankenstein Castle.

largely a ruin, with only a few towers and remnants of outer walls remaining. It has become an attraction for tourists who get a magnificent view of the Rhine and Main river valleys from the walls.

"We don't pay any rental fee because the castle itself is getting a lot of publicity from us it wouldn't get otherwise," Hill said. "Once people learn about Frankenstein Castle being here it becomes a regular stop for excursions."

Despite its name, the castle probably has no connection with Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's 19th-century novel "Frankenstein; the mad doctor's monstrous creation."

"Nobody really knows where she got the idea of the Frankenstein name, so we figure it could just as well be here as anywhere else," Hill said.

Hill said he got the idea for the horror festival three years ago while serving with the U.S. Army in Darmstadt. "I knew about Frank-

enstein Castle and thought it would be a good place for Americans to celebrate Halloween in German surroundings.

"We thought 500 or 600 people would show up in the two nights and it turned out to be 7,000," Hill said in an interview at the castle tower on opening night. "Now most of the spectators are Germans."

Despite near-freezing temperatures, Hill estimated that 3,000 persons showed up for the first performance last Friday night, paying 2.50 marks (\$1.38) admission for adults and 1.50 marks (83 cents) for children.

Hill said the German-American friendship club and a volunteer German ambulance service share in the profits.

"Each person in the cast gets expenses for food, gas and costumes. They get minimal pay and we're trying to keep it amateur," he said.

The cast is primarily U.S. soldiers, their family members and Germans in the club.

Opera

'L'Amore dei Tre Re' Outstanding at Wexford

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 29 (IHT) — Reviewing the U.S. premiere of Montemazzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re" at the Met on Jan. 2, 1914, J.W. Henderson wrote in the New York Sun: "The opera is one of high and unusual merits."

He was right about that, nor was he alone in his opinion, for the time of its premiere until 1941 it was rarely out of the Met repertoire, with the soprano role of Flora a favorite of Bori, Ponselle, Muzio, Easton and, in the late '30s, of Helen Jepson, Grace Moore and Dorothy Kirsten. The story was similar in Chicago, with Mary Garden as Flora.

Against this historical background, it was astonishing to find "L'Amore dei Tre Re" turning up here as no less a novelty than Spon-tini's "La Vestale" and the Ricci brothers' "Crispino e la Comare" (The Cobbler and the Fairy), which rounded out the Wexford Festival's traditional annual complement of three operatic rarities.

How to account for its sudden disappearance from the repertoire? Hearing it again after so long an interval, and with still vivid memories of Ponselle, Edward Johnson (Avito) and Adamo Didur (Archibaldo), left the question unanswered, unless it be the absence of singers of similar vocal and physical glamor.

The Wexford cast was not of that category, although aside from the unfortunate casting of Avito it was very good. But still, "L'Amore dei Tre Re" came across as a splendid piece of work, dramatically compact and engrossing, richly and vividly scored (looking more to Debussy and Strauss than to Puccini), and admirably written for the voices.

There were outstanding performances by the Romanian Magdalena Cononovici, a substitute Flora who mastered the role in nine days, and the Portuguese basso, Alvaro Malta, as the blind King Archibaldo. There was also eloquent playing from the Irish Radio Television Orchestra under Pithagoras Steinberg. "L'Amore dei Tre Re" should be restored to the repertoire.

Not so much can be said for "La Vestale" (sung in the original French) and "Crispino e la Comare," although both are well worth the occasional revival. "La Vestale" (1807) suffers from Spon-tini's reverence for the late operas of Gluck, and its high-minded severity palls. It provided a congenial title role (briefly a favorite of Ponselle) for the greatly gifted Israeli

soprano Mani Mekler who should be warned, however, against driving her fine voice too hard, and it benefited from the conductorial insight and authority of Matthias Bamert.

"Crispino e la Comare" (1850), once touted as a worthy successor to "Don Pasquale" in the buffo genre, rejoiced here in the basso buffo genius of Sesto Bruscantini (who directed), Gianni Socci and the Briton David Beavan in a satirical romp at the expense of the medical profession in 18th-century Venice.

The trouble was, and is, that of the brothers Luigi and Frederico, the latter was conspicuously more gifted, and contributed only six numbers. They are first rate, including a buffo trio of which Donizetti might well have been proud, but not quite sufficient to make up for the more than intermittent tedium of Acts II and IV, authored wholly by Luigi.

The performance was spiritedly paced by James Judd, and a word should be said for changes of Tim Reed's sets that recalled the faded mechanical wonders of Venetian opera houses in the 17th century.

On the Arts Agenda

BERN — Jean-Louis Martinoty will be the stage director and Rafael Frohbach de Bogen the conductor for a new production of Bizet's "Carmen" that will have its first performance Nov. 1 at the Stadttheater. Helmut Scheller is the set designer and the costumes are by Ute Frohlich. The production will be performed in French.

PARIS — The Concerts de l'Oratoire, 11 a.m. of the Theatre d'Oratoire, will be devoted to singing quartets throughout November, with the Liszt Quartet of England performing a Beethoven-Mendelssohn program Nov. 4, the Mozart Quartet of Salzburg in an all-French program Nov. 11, the Jacques Prell Quartet singing Schubert, Haydn and Weber on Nov. 16, and the Vermeer Quartet from the United States performing Schubert and Bartok on Nov. 25.

LYONS — Britain's children's opera, "Let's Make an Opera," will be given its first local production Nov. 6 through 9 by the Lyons Opera in a staging by Brigitte Jagers, with sets and costumes by the Lyons Opera. The cast will include: Charles Gifford will conduct, and the solo roles will be taken by Christine Grigorova, Francis Costa, Anne-Marie Grail and Marie-Louise Fournier-Duval. On Nov. 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 at the Theatre de la Renaissance, the Lyons Opera will present "Romeo and Juliet," choreographed by Guy Verdure in the French version, with sets and costumes by Martin Kramar, Alphonse Gori and Jocelyne Hucquel will dance the title parts. Sylvain Combarieu will conduct, and the vocal soloists will be

Marlene Depuy, Georges Guiller and Pierre Thon.

PARIS — The Paul Taylor Dance Company will be at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees Nov. 12-14, opening the 17th Paris International Dance Festival, with a program of three recent Taylor works, "Diggity" (1977), to music by Donald York and with sets by Alex Katz; "Duet" (1977), set by Paulsen's "Concert Canticum" and with sets by Goro Aronov, and "Alto" (1978), to music by Handel and with sets by Moore. Nov. 20-22, the Taylor company will be at the Theatre de la Renaissance-Boulevard, and on Dec. 1 at the Maison de la Culture in Grotel.

PARIS — A new production of "Sylvia" by the Paris Opera Ballet will have its first performance Nov. 13 at the Opera, staged by Lyndee Darnall after the choreography of Louis Maistre, Leo Staats and Albert Avellan. Sets and costumes will be by Bernard Dreyer, and Stewart Kentner will conduct. Several additional performances are scheduled during November and December.

MEIZ — The eighth Biennale Internationale de Musique Contemporaine, Nov. 13-17, has programmed 13 world premieres and eight French premieres, with a total of eight concerts, four conferences and other events. The first three days will be a cycle given by IRCAM and the Biennale Internationale de Musique Contemporaine, including a concert of the BBC Symphony under Pierre Boulez and with pianist Alfred Brendel and Michel Benoit as soloists, and a collective work, "To Whom It May Concern," commissioned by the Gal-

lerie Foundation. An evening of solo composers will be given by the Basel Radio Symphony Orchestra under Matthias Bamert. The Percussionists of Strasbourg, the Ensemble 242m and the Nouvelle Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio-France also will appear. Among the composers whose works will have their first performances are Poulis, Marcello, Gerald Bennett, Ted Madson, Jacques Witkowski, Anatol Viani, Francis Bernard, Michel, Leo Staats, Michael Levin and Carlos Raposo Aldas.

'Lost Raphael' Work Found in Museum

PARIS (UPI) — A painting by Italian Renaissance master Raphael that was thought lost for 200 years has turned up in one of the likeliest places — on a museum wall.

"For years art experts had thought 'The Madonna of Lorette' at the Conde Museum in Chantilly, France, was a copy by one of Raphael's students.

But recent studies and scientific examinations of the work have led experts to believe the painting of the Virgin Mary, infant Jesus and St. Joseph is the original. French officials have declined to estimate the worth of the painting, which will be kept within the nation's museum system.

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Corporate Treasurers Shifting Approach on Currency Risks

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 29 (IHT) — Corporate treasurers, widely considered to be one of the major forces causing the move in foreign exchange rates, are rethinking their approach to currency problems.

Short, Severe Recession Forecast for U.K. in 1980

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 29 — There will be a short but severe recession in the U.K. in 1980 that could halve inflation rate to 8 percent annually by 1982, Cambridge Economic Associates Ltd. says in its latest forecast published today.

The prediction reflects the conclusion that the consumption volume will drop 0.9 percent next year and prices accelerate faster than wages and employment falls.

Contributing factors will be substantial declines in both investment and stock prices as sales fall and company liquidity is squeezed.

The group forecasts that gross domestic production will decline by 3 percent in 1980 and grow by 1 percent in 1981.

The group says that "all major industrial sectors (except energy) are expected to contract in 1980 as a result of slowing world demand, the high exchange rate (for sterling) and run-down of stocks."

During 1981, most industries are expected to begin a recovery, the group suggests. "Low demand for services and continued high import penetration will hold engineering down, as will the effects of the industry's own squeeze on stock levels. Only when net imports of oil start to fall, releasing upward pressure on the pound, will manufacturing industries resume rapid growth rates," it says.

The group assumes, as part of its recovery scenario, that the standard rate of income tax, now at 30 percent, will be cut to 25 percent.

French Prices Up 0.8%
PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ) — The French wholesale price index for industrial products rose by 0.8 percent in the month after increases of 1.1 percent in both August and July. The index, which is based on 1962 prices, stood at 262.6, up from 260.4 in August.

News and Notes

Italian government proposed pumping 3 trillion lire (about \$3.6 billion) of fresh capital into the major state holding companies to cover their heavy losses. Parliament is likely to approve the expenditure, which in theory will finance the publicly owned groups through 1981, analysts believe. Further financing will be necessary, they say, however, as the companies have said they will need more than 10 trillion lire over the next two years.

The bulk of the proposed layout, 2.45 trillion lire, will go to the major industrial group Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale. IRI is expected to have a loss of about 1.1 trillion lire this year, mostly from its steel and auto operations. The state hydrocarbons agency ENI will receive 430 billion lire of the funds, while the manufacturing holding company EFIM will get the remaining 120 billion. Meanwhile, Italian strike activity maintained its high level in September despite the end of walkouts linked to negotiation of new labor contracts, according to official statistics. Hours lost to strikes rose sharply to 11.8 million in September from 2.7 million a year earlier, despite the successful conclusion of pay talks in July. In the first nine months of the year, hours lost to strikes more than tripled to 143.2 million from 45.7 million a year earlier.

Yamaha Motor has developed a new engine system for vehicles, the Yamaha Induction-Control System, which can reduce fuel consumption by about 10 percent, the company says. Yamaha declined to comment on a report in the newspaper Nihon Kizai that the new system, featuring an improved carburetor and distributor, can be applied to conventional gasoline engines without major modifications. The company says that many Japanese and foreign car firms, including Ford Motor, have shown interest in the engine, but adds that it has not yet decided whether to link with other manufacturers to make the new engine or build it in Japan for export.

Memorex's board has authorized the company to continue merger talks with Amdahl Corp. but added that Amdahl's proposed terms were not acceptable and there can be no assurance that the talks will result in agreement. Memorex says its board rejected a proposed takeover bid by Storage Technology and is not

they are concentrating on hedging individual transactions, according to speakers and corporate treasurers attending a conference on the management of foreign exchange risks.

Six years after the worldwide abandonment of fixed exchange rates in favor of floating rates — a move that was supposed to retard speculation because of the uncertainty inherent in a floating system — treasurers are reacting to the

message that trading has become an expensive two-way street and that it is now often possible to make more of foreign exchange profit by doing nothing.

The role corporate treasurers play in the currency markets has always been ambiguous. They claim to be motivated to action out of a desire to protect the parent company's assets by protecting it against currency devaluation. Often, however, their moves were seen as outright speculation, bringing about the currency changes they claimed to be trying to avoid and making a profit at it.

'Full Circle'

"In a sense treasurers have now come full circle in their thinking," Robert Ankrum, treasurer of Talbot (the former Chrysler France), told the conference here today sponsored by Foreign Research and the International Herald Tribune.

"When exchange rates first started to float, many treasurers thought it possible to play the foreign exchange market. They had just come away from a period of fixed rates when it took little skill to gamble and make fabulous profits. Their experience with pound sterling and the U.S. dollar left them with a feeling of infallibility."

"But, floating rates were not a one way street. Some who took positions got burned," he noted, resulting in treasurers adopting more conservative policies. They began to like the exchange market to a lottery. Winners were lucky, not necessarily smart. The prudent thing, they now thought, was to get out of the market, hedge all, neutralize one's position."

But this policy, he said, did not mesh with the cost as a result of totting up the costs of a hedge — selling anticipated foreign exchange earnings for future delivery — "the pendulum is beginning to swing back to the earlier policy of not covering everything," Mr. Ankrum said.

'Reducing Costs'

"No longer is selectivity being advocated because it may produce a quick profit," he said. "Rather, its appeal now lies in reducing costs." There is a growing acceptance, he said, "of what can and cannot be done, a recognition that not all expenses can in fact be hedged."

In fact, Mr. Ankrum suggested, it is often possible for a company to make more from foreign exchange rate changes by doing nothing than by trying to hedge.

John Clerico, treasurer of Continental Oil Co. Ltd., agreed with Mr. Ankrum's thesis of doing less in the foreign exchange market, but challenged the view that this was more profitable.

"We decided that prevailing spot and forward rates were not accurate forecasts of future rates, and our advisors could not out-perform them in any consistent way. We do not feel that this is any peculiar deficiency on the part of our advisors. We believe there is no forecasting service which can out-perform the forward market with any degree of consistency over time."

The financial officials of U.S. companies indicated a move away from hedging.

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 7)

GM Joins the Club: Runs at Loss

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ) — The fact escaped wide notice, but General Motors, with publication of its latest results, quietly and unexpectedly joined the club of companies that have lost money on operations in the third quarter.

On Thursday, GM announced profit that looked dismal enough, down 96 percent to \$22 million or six cents a share (IHT, Oct. 26) from year-earlier net of \$528 million or \$1.84 a share. As it turned out, even that silver of profit was too good to be true. It was the result of a large tax credit that masked a loss on operations of nearly \$100 million.

"It shows just what the condition of the auto industry is," says Arthur Davis, of Prescott Ball & Turben in Cleveland. "Chrysler lost money. Ford lost money, and even GM, the best, lost money in the quarter."

The country's number-one automaker had not had a quarterly loss, pre-tax or otherwise, since the last quarter of 1970, when it underwent a national strike. Sometime this week Chrysler is expected to report losses of as

much as \$500 million. Ford announced last week that it had a net third-quarter profit of \$103 million but made it clear that substantial tax credits were the reason. Its income statement showed a pretax loss of \$319 million.

GM, on the other hand, included its tax credits in its recitation of costs and expenses and did not list pretax results separately. An analyst who did not miss the point is Richard Haydon, of Goldman, Sachs & Co. "They wanted to dissociate themselves from the ill of the rest of the industry," he claims.

Roger Smith, a GM executive vice president, disagreed. "We included what we thought was significant" in the discussion of third-quarter results, he says.

Not Expected

While Ford's and Chrysler's operating losses had been expected and, at least in Chrysler's case, well publicized, GM's was neither. Although analysts had been steadily chopping their forecasts of the firm's earnings since July, most had come out believing 25 cents a share in earnings was reasonable.

The further erosion into a loss position on GM's operations means, for many analysts, that the company's year-end extra dividend, \$1.50 last year but already considered vulnerable this year, is even more so. "We think the extra dividend will be eliminated," says Al Nelson, analyst with A.G. Becker Inc.

Some analysts are reducing their fourth-quarter earnings estimates, despite the traditional improvement in the final quarter due to new-model introduction.

Many believe that the company's third-quarter troubles were even more severe than the pretax loss would suggest. Without income from its finance arm and from other nonoperating sources, GM would have been more than \$250 million in the red, some analysts calculate.

The fact that the company's main business lost so much money "shows the tremendous inefficiencies in production" that GM is sustaining because of a swing in market demand to small cars away, comments Philip Fricke, of L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg & Towbin.

Big Board Mixed in Very Light Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (Reuters) — On the 50th anniversary of the market's crash, New York Stock Exchange prices ended mixed today in the lightest trading in five months.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 0.68 to 808.62 and advanced declines 730 to 694 as turnover

fell to 22.84 million shares, the lowest since May 14.

One analyst said that the low turnover indicated that "nobody has any strong conviction" about the near-term direction of the market although it also seemed to suggest that "the sellers have walked away."

Fed Criticized by Congress For Money-Supply Error

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI) — The Federal Reserve Board came under heavy criticism from Congress today for a \$3.7-billion mistake in the calculation of the money supply for the first two weeks of October. But Federal Reserve Deputy Chairman Frederick C. Schuler revealed that the money-supply figures for the week of Oct. 17 may contain another mistake, this time of \$800 million.

Mr. Schuler called the miscalculation a "very regrettable error," but said that "this was not a mistake made by the Fed." Manufacturers Hanover Bank in New York meanwhile disclosed that it was the unnamed "money center bank" that the Fed has blamed for misinforming Washington.

Mr. Schuler said he was happy for the opportunity "to clear the air" about the mistake. He said the Federal Reserve's new tight credit policy, adopted on Oct. 6, was "in no way affected by the reporting

problems of Manufacturers Hanover Bank." The subsequent revisions "have not affected operations since the inception of the new program," he asserted.

Nevertheless, House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., labeled the error a "monumental goof" and urged the Federal Reserve to immediately put in place a "fail-safe system so as to avoid future monetary Three Mile Islands."

At one point, Rep. Reuss suggested that "somebody" working at Manufacturers Hanover may have

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 8)

U.S. Productivity Up in 3d Quarter

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — The productivity of private business in the United States grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.1 percent in the third quarter of this year, the Labor Department reported today.

The economy's output per hour of work had declined at a rate of 3 percent in the first quarter and 2.2 percent in the second. Labor Department analysts interpreted the third-quarter figures as showing that, while the rapid decline has stopped, no significant growth in productivity has begun.

The third-quarter figures left the productivity of private business 1.2 percent below its level of a year ago.

Less Time Lost

Major collective-bargaining settlements in this year's first nine months produced average annual wage increases of 6.1 percent, down from 6.5 percent in the same period last year and 6.4 percent in all of 1978, the department also reported. The figures exclude fringe benefits.

The percentage of working time lost because of strikes dropped in September to 0.15 from 0.16 in August and was the lowest since 0.08 in March.

The third-quarter productivity figures show that hourly compensation — including wages, salaries, fringe benefits and employer contributions to benefit plans — increased at an annual rate of 8.5 percent, the smallest quarterly gain of the year. Compensation did not keep up with inflation and declined 3.9 percent in real terms.

In the nonfarm business sector, a quarter-to-quarter productivity increase of an adjusted 0.2 percent followed two quarters of steep slides — 4.1 percent in the second quarter and 3.2 percent in the first. The third-quarter figure was 1.6 percent below the year-earlier rate.

Manufacturing Sector

The 0.2-percent increase reflected a 2.8-percent rate of increase in output and a 2.5-percent rise in hours worked. With hourly compensation rising at an 8.2-percent rate, unit labor costs rose at a 7.9-percent rate.

Output per hour in manufacturing increased at a 3.2-percent adjusted annual rate, up from 2.9 percent in the second quarter. The year-to-year increase was 1.4 percent. The quarterly gain reflected no change in output and a 3.1-percent decline in hours worked.

U.S. Companies To Increase Use Of Bond Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP-DJ) — Expecting both inflation and bank interest rates to remain high, many major corporations plan to use new bond issues to meet more of their financing needs in the next 12 months, a Conference Board survey indicates.

The board, a business-research organization, surveyed 47 senior financial executives of major nonfinancial corporations in August and last month. More than 40 percent of executives expecting to seek external financing said they will increase their use of bond issues 10 percent or more.

The survey also found that the executives expect to be able to step up their use of internally generated funds, including profits.

A possible explanation is that while these executives will rely heavily on external funds for the next several months, they see both the economy and their profits improving in the second quarter of next year, said Vincent Massaro, director of the survey.

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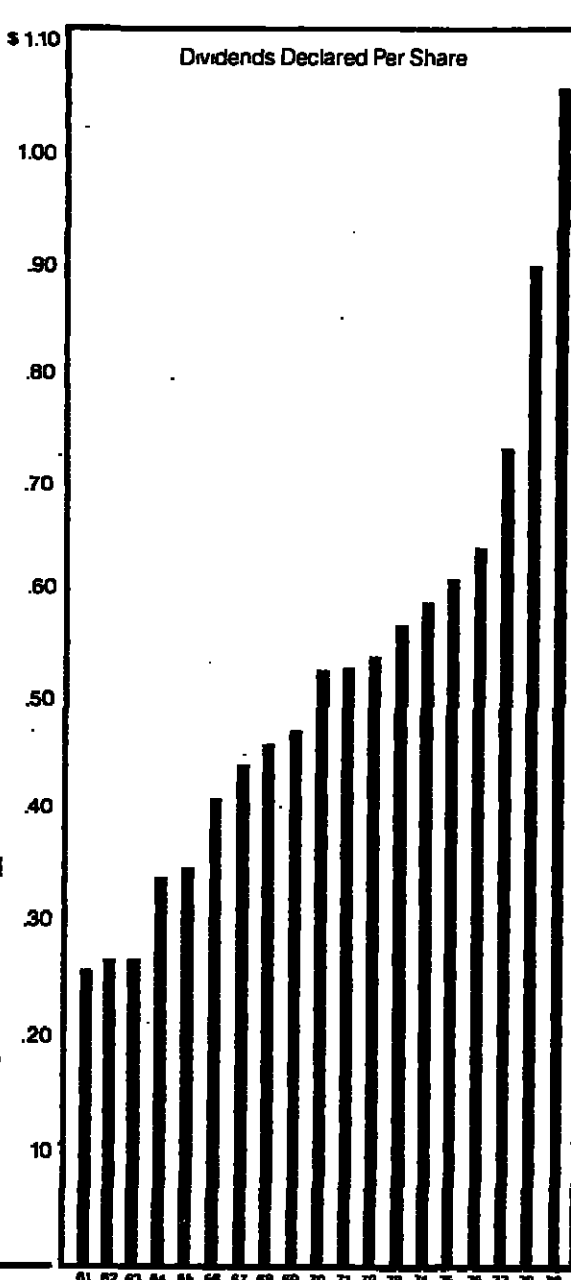
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Transamerica Dividend Increase Continues for 18th Year.

On September 20th Transamerica Corporation increased the annual dividend rate on its common stock from \$1.00 to \$1.12 per share. Transamerica common shareholders who have maintained their investments have enjoyed 18 consecutive years of dividend increases. Over the past five years, the compound annual growth in the dividend rate has been just under 14 percent; the new rate is 90 percent higher than the rate in effect five years ago. A cash dividend has been paid regularly since 1934.

For your copies of our latest annual and quarterly reports, please write to: Transamerica Corporation, Corporate Relations Department, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

Note: Because the most recent dividend increase occurred in September, the annual rate (\$1.12) exceeds dividends declared during 1979.


**Transamerica**

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Gallagher		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	1,100	862.8	Revenue	1,100	862.8	Revenue	1,100
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	52.02	50.95	Profits	52.02	50.95	Profits	52.02
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	3.17	3.10	Per Share	3.17	3.10	Per Share	3.17
Canada		Du Pont of Canada		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	531.1	470.9	Revenue	531.1	470.9	Revenue	531.1
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	30.67	22.23	Profits	30.67	22.23	Profits	30.67
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	0.90	0.65	Per Share	0.90	0.65	Per Share	0.90
Japan		Fujitsu		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	1,060	848.3	Revenue	1,060	848.3	Revenue	1,060
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	24.02	19.11	Profits	24.02	19.11	Profits	24.02
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	1.14	0.95	Per Share	1.14	0.95	Per Share	1.14
United States		Amerasia Hess *		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	813.0	644.5	Revenue	813.0	644.5	Revenue	813.0
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	43.58	35.50	Profits	43.58	35.50	Profits	43.58
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	1.92	1.56	Per Share	1.92	1.56	Per Share	1.92
Germany		Nippon Electric		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	2,320	1,820	Revenue	2,320	1,820	Revenue	2,320
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	126.37	100.47	Profits	126.37	100.47	Profits	126.37
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	5.55	4.41	Per Share	5.55	4.41	Per Share	5.55
France		Nippon Electric		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	874.2	790.3	Revenue	874.2	790.3	Revenue	874.2
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	2.50	1.50	Profits	2.50	1.50	Profits	2.50
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	0.18	0.07	Per Share	0.18	0.07	Per Share	0.18
Italy		Nippon Electric		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	1,010	931.3	Revenue	1,010	931.3	Revenue	1,010
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	53.31	48.48	Profits	53.31	48.48	Profits	53.31
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	2.07	1.87	Per Share	2.07	1.87	Per Share	2.07
Spain		Nippon Electric		9 months		1979		1978		
1st Qtr	1979	1978	Revenue	438.9	276.4	Revenue	438.9	276.4	Revenue	438.9
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	Profits	16.48	15.15	Profits	16.48	15.15	Profits	16.48
3rd Qtr	1979	1978	Per Share	1.01	0.92	Per Share	1.01	0.92	Per Share	1.01

* 1978 net restated; figures adjusted for a 14% stock dividend paid in July, 1979.



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Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close	Ch.
SUGAR	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
Dec	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
Nov	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
Oct	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
Sept	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
Aug	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
July	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
June	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
May	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
April	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
March	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
February	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
January	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20
December	1,550	1,530	1,540	+20

Chicago Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
WHEAT	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
Dec	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
Nov	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
Oct	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
Sept	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
Aug	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
July	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
June	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
May	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
April	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
March	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
February	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
January	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05
December	4.13	4.22	4.10	4.17	+0.05

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
Dec	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
Nov	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
Oct	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
Sept	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
Aug	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
July	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
June	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
May	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
April	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
March	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
February	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
January	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25
December	66.25	67.00	65.00	66.25	+0.25

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
DEUTSCHMARK	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
Dec	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
Nov	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
Oct	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
Sept	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
Aug	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
July	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
June	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
May	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
April	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
March	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
February	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
January	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01
December	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.36	+0.01

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
SOYBEANS	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
Dec	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
Nov	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
Oct	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
Sept	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
Aug	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
July	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
June	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
May	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
April	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
March	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
February	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
January	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03
December	2.57	2.60	2.54	2.57	+0.03

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
ORANGE JUICE	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
Dec	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
Nov	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
Oct	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
Sept	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
Aug	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
July	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
June	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
May	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
April	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
March	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
February	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
January	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10
December	10.50	10.60	10.40	10.50	+0.10

Company Treasurers Shift Goals on Exchange Risks

(Continued from Page 9)

from worrying about the bookkeeping impact of foreign exchange transactions on their quarterly reports, as U.S. investors tend to be bored by the whole exercise and various studies have indicated that gyrations in such translations have no effect on the price of a company's stock.

Risk Passed On

"We concentrate on hedging transaction exposure rather than accounting exposure," said Mr. Cienko, voicing a theme that was repeated by most speakers and many of the attending treasurers who were asked their view.

Increasingly, to reduce exposure, companies are billing in their own currency, passing the exchange risk to their customers. In addition, centralizing treasury operations permits a company to get a global view of its own foreign exchange income and outflow which can be used to offset one another, reducing the need to enter the foreign exchange market.

Giving a central banker's view of the market, Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said one of the most important recent developments is that "all countries are prepared to take a view on whether a movement in the value of their currencies is appropriate, and are prepared to use intervention and other policies to resist a potential intermediate-term change which they regard as undesirable."

Stressing that the high degree of economic interdependence has not been diminished by the floating-rate system, he said that managing exchange rates can contribute to overall stability only in a context of "appropriately coordinated internal policies."

"It is in the underlying economic

conditions and policies that the key to exchange rate stability is to be found, he said.

Noting that "the difficulties encountered by the United States in containing its rate of inflation are central to the problems we are all confronting," he said that "the United States is to be commended in the recent monetary policy changes that indicate the seriousness with which inflation is being regarded."

Fed Scored By Congress For Error

(Continued from Page 9)

been "on the take" and personally for the error.

Schultz discarded that suggestion, saying "There is no indication at this point in time there was a wrongdoing."

Rep. Reuss noted that the last few weeks have been among the "most chaotic" in the financial markets since the stock market crash of 1929. Individuals, pension funds and corporations have lost \$200 billion in the value of their stock and bond holdings, he said, adding that "much of that chaos was completely unjustified" because of the money supply mistake.

The Wall Street financial community was stunned on Oct. 18 when the Federal Reserve reported a \$2.6 billion rise in the amount of currency in the hands of the public and was checking accounts.

On Thursday the Fed said a mistake in reporting its monetary figures for the first two weeks of this month causing a \$3.7-billion error in the national total over that period. Rep. Reuss summoned the Federal Reserve Board to a hearing today to explain the four-up.

"Very Volatile"

Mr. Schultz noted that the Fed has for years warned the financial community that the money supply figures are "very volatile" from week to week and that so "undue attention" should be attached to them. "I cannot guarantee that there will not be further revisions from Manufacturers Hanover, due to a new bank reporting system adopted Oct. 1, he said.

In fact, he said, the bank has informed the Federal Reserve that their money supply figures for the week ending Oct. 17 "apparently will revise downward by about \$800 million."

Mr. Schultz said that "for all practical purposes in the short run the Federal Reserve can do no more than ask a bank to verify reported data that look unusual."

"But we can assure you that every effort is being made to further minimize the risk that reporting errors will affect the money supply," Mr. Schultz promised.

Rep. Reuss and other congressmen, however, refused to accept the explanation by the Fed. "Because the Fed, and portfolio managers around the world, base their current decisions at least in part on the latest weekly money supply statistics, it is important that we have reliable statistics," Rep. Reuss said. Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, said, "The nation can't count on the Fed when the Fed can't count."

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Zurich
ALCOA	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALCAN	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINA	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
ALUMINUM	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

London Metals Market

	Today	Previous
Copper wire bars	94.00	93.00
Spot	94.00	93.00
3 months	94.00	93.00
6 months	94.00	93.00
9 months	94.00	93.00
12 months	94.00	93.00
Lead: spot	57.00	56.00
3 months	57.00	56.00
6 months	57.00	56.00
9 months	57.00	56.00
12 months	57.00	56.00
Aluminum: spot	72.00	71.00
3 months	72.00	71.00
6 months	72.00	71.00
9 months	72.00	71.00
12 months	72.00	71.00
Nickel: spot	37.00	36.00
3 months	37.00	36.00
6 months	37.00	36.00
9 months	37.00	36.00
12 months	37.00	36.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

IN PROCEEDINGS for the Reorganization of the PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

European Gold Markets

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

New York Futures

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

Cash Prices

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month
LIBOR	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
1-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
3-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
6-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
9-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
12-M	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

Dow Jones Averages

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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EXPANDIES CASUAL
SPOKE VICEVERSA
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	C	F		C	F		
ALCARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	63	Misty	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	63	Cloudy	MIAMI	71	84	Misty
ATHENS	17	63	Overcast	MONTREAL	14	47	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	—	—	Snow
BELGRADE	10	58	Rain	MUNICH	6	44	Misty
BERLIN	2	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	18	33	Cloudy
BOMBAY	18	81	Rain	NICE	19	37	Rain
BUCHAREST	4	40	Overcast	OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	61	Rain	PARIS	12	54	Overcast
CASABLANCA	14	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	63	Misty
CHICAGO	5	54	Cloudy	REIMS	17	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	21	76	Cloudy	SOFIA	6	46	Rain
DUBLIN	18	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Fair
EDINBURGH	18	50	Fair	TEHRAN	22	72	Fair
FLORENCE	13	51	Misty	TEL AVIV	7	47	Fair
FRANKFURT	7	45	Misty	TOKYO	19	66	Misty
GENOVA	14	54	Misty	TUNIS	12	39	Showers
HAMBURG	—	57	Snow	VIEENNA	18	39	Rain
HOUSTON	29	84	Misty	WARSAW	3	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	66	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	46	Misty
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	22	51	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	11	72	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

Legend:

Thunderstorm		Warm Front	
Rain		Cold Front	
Snow		Occluded Front	
Wind Direction		Quasi-Stationary Front	

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Persons who watch a lot of television have more sexist attitudes than those who do not, a University of Pennsylvania study revealed today.

"Television tends to perpetuate a sexist view of the world where men have all the adventures and women are relegated to staying at home," said Dr. Nancy Signorielli, an author of the study.

Researchers polled 3,600 persons and found that those who watch television more than four hours a day scored higher on a test to detect sexist attitudes.

In the more than 1,300 network television programs monitored during the last 10 years, men heroes outnumbered women three to one, and the women portrayed were less likely to have a job and more likely to be married than the male characters, Dr. Signorielli said.

The study also revealed that heavy television watchers mistakenly believe that the number of elderly persons in the United States is decreasing.

PEANUTS



B. LAST YEAR ON HALLOWEEN,
C. I DIDN'T BUY ANY CANDY AT ALL!

I TOLD THE LITTLE TYKES TO GET
THEIR BUTTS OFF MY PROPERTY.

THEY WIPED OUT MY
ENTIRE MARIJUANA CROP.



**B
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E**

HONEY, MAY YOU
WANT STEAK OR MACARONI
FOR DINNER?

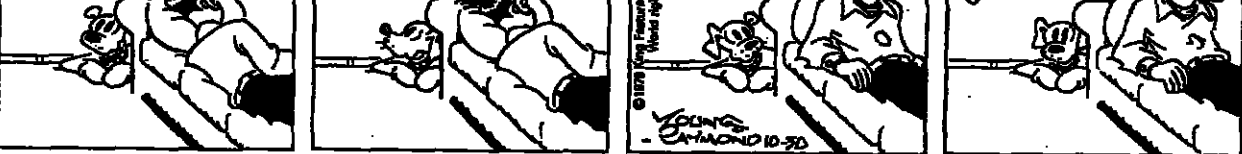
STEAK

SORRY, BUT
WE DON'T HAVE
ANY STEAK

THEN WHY ASK
THE QUESTION IN
THE FIRST PLACE?!

WELL, I DON'T WANT YOU
TO THINK I'M JUST
RAMMING THINGS
DOWN YOUR THROAT

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B
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DID MISS BUXLEY JUST
WALK BY HERE WEARING
A BIKINI ON HER WAY
TO THE POOL?

YES

© 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661,



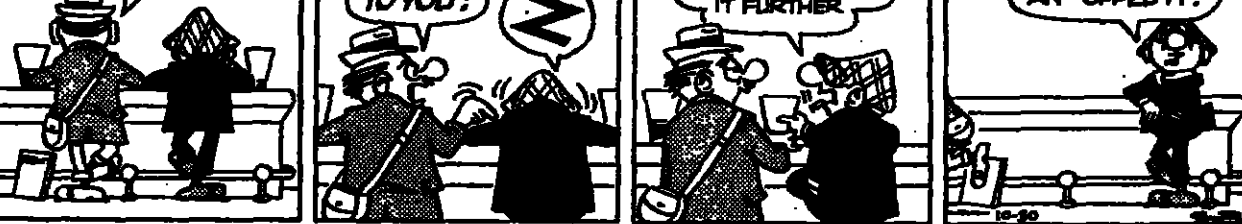
INTERESTIN, THOUGH, HENT IT?
THERE'S SEVERAL WAYS OF
LOOKIN AT IT - ONE YOU'VE
IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT P

HEY! I'M
TALKIN!

SORRY, PERCY. GET
THE DRINKS IN
AN' WELL DISCUSS

I'M NOT KIDDIN'. THIS
BLOKE'S SO FLIPPIN'
BORIN', EVEN 'IS
WHIPPET GOT UP

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THE RABBIT WAS DELUSIONAL!

I THANK YOU, SIRE.

WHERE DID YOU GET THEM P

INTERSTATE 99

Coverly



ANOTHER THING, TO LIKE TO GET A DETAILED PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY! IS IT ALL RIGHT WITH YOU IF I CALL HER OFFICE AND ASK TO SEE HER AT ANOTHER?

I'LL TALK TO MRS. LANIER THIS AFTERNOON AND ASK THAT SHE CONTACT YOU IMMEDIATELY IN AN EXTREMELY URGENT, UNUSUAL



<p>ORDINARILY SR. I WANT THEM TO MAYBE COUNTY COU- NLS ADVISE ME WITH</p>	<p>BUT BECAUSE YOU WON THE KMA CARDS IN 76, THE SERVICE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT YOU HAVE TO GET 60% OR BETTER. OTHER- WISE, THEY'LL DISPLACE A WORK-</p>	<p>DAMN! I WISH THEY'D STOP SETTING THESE MORAL VICTORY PER-</p>	<p>IS THAT 60% FROM?</p>	<p>WITH JAN- BORING, MAYBE 55.</p>
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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, and you'll find out who's the real

OH

10-30

Kathleen

DENNIS THE MENACE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEBOR

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

CAZER

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

WHAIGE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ORTETT

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

OH, NO!

WHAT?

WHERE IS THE COLDEST PLACE IN THE THEATRE?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "  "  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: KNAVE AGATE MEMORY SIZZLE
Answer: What the patient said as he fired his dentist—YOU GET ON MY NERVES!

"WHY DON'T YA WRITE TO THE PRESIDENT AN' TELL HIM
STEAD OF A 'LECTRIC BLANKET, EVERYBODY OUGHTA
HAVE A DOG AN' A CAT!"

THE VIEW IN WINTER

Reflections on Old Age

By Ronald Blythe. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 270 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

TOLSTOY wrote of his deathbed when he said, "I don't understand what I'm supposed to do," but many old people feel this way for 20 years before dying. The average person has learned to stay alive until 70 instead of 40, and as Ronald Byrth sees it in "The View in Winter," he may also have learned how to be old.

It is not something that comes naturally. Most of the forces that give shape to people's lives fall away in old age, leaving them looking around for themselves, actors on an empty stage. They have retired from their jobs and now their only occupation is being there, a condition that even philosophers find difficult.

"Surprised by Time" an earlier book by Ronald Blythe, shows what life was like in an English village. "The View in Winter," he shows us what it is like to hover between life and death, in that same village. Using the technique that worked so well for him before, he ponders the subject to which he has turned in his own words how it feels to be "ripe," to be "surprised by time," to "walk about, not to and

Death used to announce itself, Blythe says, in the thick of life, but now people drag on so long "it sometimes seems that we are reaching the stage when we may have to announce ourselves to death . . . it is as though one needs a special strength to die, and not a final weakness."

The "ordinariness of living to be old," the author says, "is too novel a thing to appreciate." We are still sentimentalizing and caricaturing an unfamiliar condition, still treating the old as if they were only a temporary problem.

"Two kinds of people," Blythe says, "grow up in the village: those who are too young to be old, and those who are old for the purpose of growing old there." For the transplanted person, the village is a symbol of abidingness, "a place where progress does not exist, where the world

While every reader will find a favorite voice in "The View in Winter," there is one, a clergyman's widow, we should all listen to: "I am 92, and she advises the old to 'find some young people to love with their casualties' because 'it's worth it.'" Then she adds in another breath: "Why, I should like to know, are these young people?"

Anatole Broyard is on the stage of the New York Times.

By Alan Tress

SOME remarks in this column last year about unicorns and degrees of uniqueness provoked an interesting reaction from Alec Traub of Cape Town, South Africa, who has a world reputation as a bridge mathematician and a composer of tricky deals. He writes:

A unicorn is quite unique
(While truth you say is weaker):
You set me frantically to seek
A quincorn far unquicker.

Traub advises us that there is no truth in the popular belief that a quincorn is a twice-cackled unicorn. He defines it, for bridge purposes, as a quintuple grand coup, in the course of which the declarer must ruff five of his own winning cards.

As a prelude, consider the following problem:

With the cards as shown, South must finesse the heart eight, run club, finesse the heart ten and on. After he has ruffed clubs and times he has only the king-ten of spades and West is clenching queen-jack-eight. South leads ten or nine, and West can only

Do you doubt? And what do you lead?

Doubling may help the declarer

North congratulates his partner on bagging a quincorn, and finds his surprise that while his hearts scored tricks, his winners in the minor suits were totally useless. And West finds he could have beaten the slam if he had been inspired to lead a heart using up one of the declarer's tries to dummy prematurely.

suits of freak length. South has an obvious four-spade bid, but North has a real problem. He is tempted to try six no-trump or six clubs, both of which would fail as it happens if East leads a minor suit. On the unlikely lead of a singleton heart North can contrive to make

NORTH
 ♠—
 ♥AQJ8
 ♦AKQ
 ♣AKQJ98

WEST
 ♠—
 ♥—
 ♦—
 ♣—

EAST(D)
 ♠—
 ♥—
 ♦—
 ♣—

North's actual raise to six spades, without a trump in his hand, appears weird but is well-reasoned. As he has virtually all the high-cards in the other suits, South's vulnerable bid at the level of four must be

Both sides were vulnerable. The best

East	South	West	North
40	40	Pass	50
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Both sides were vulnerable. The big
ding:
East South West North
10 40 Pass 50
Pass Pass Pass

Yankees Fire Martin Again, Name Howser

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Billy Martin, a tempestuous figure in his 15th season as a major league baseball player and 10th as a manager, was fired by the New York Yankees manager and replaced by Dick Howser.

It was the second time in 15 months that Martin had lost the job. He had been fired in 1978 after a 10-year tenure as manager of the Yankees. He had been hired in 1978 after a 10-year tenure as manager of the Yankees.

When Martin resigned after a 10-year tenure as manager of the Yankees, he was replaced by Dick Howser. Martin had been hired in 1978 after a 10-year tenure as manager of the Yankees.

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Dick Howser

Mays Leaves Baseball For Job With Casino

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Willie Mays met with Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, this morning and then announced he is accepting an executive position with a gambling casino in Atlantic City, N.J., that will force him to give up his association with baseball.

It looks like I'm being farmed out," said Mays, who is under contract as a part-time coach with the New York Mets. "He said in the best interests of baseball I should disengage myself from the Mets."

"I hate to leave baseball, but I'm not leaving baseball totally. I can play in old-timers games and do some other things baseball has to offer."

Mays, speaking at a news conference, said he would not challenge Kuhn's decision. "I am not going to challenge baseball by saying baseball is wrong," he said. "I will abide by the commissioner's decision. It's very important I take care of my family. It's very important that my wife and I will be happy."

Kuhn ordered Mays to "disassociate" himself from baseball if he signed the contract as a special assistant to the president of Bally International, which operates a hotel-gambling casino in Atlantic City. The 10-year contract will earn Mays a reported \$1 million a year for 100 days of service a year at the hotel.

Sports Analysis

Kuhn Ruling Acceptable, But Not Its Timing

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI) — In his decree that Willie Mays leave baseball to take a job with a hotel-gambling casino in Atlantic City, N.J., Commissioner Bowie Kuhn understandably proclaimed that the casino gambling business was "inconsistent with the best interests of baseball."

But embarrassing one of baseball's legends when the problem should have been solved quietly is also inconsistent with the best interests of baseball. The real issue is, did the commissioner let Mays twist in the wind, or did Mays (and his employers and advisers) ignore the commissioner's warning?

"In retrospect, Willie should not have been surprised by my decision," Kuhn said. "His options had been spelled out for quite a while to others involved."

"Willie phoned the commissioner in August," says a close friend of Mays, "and Kuhn told him, 'I'll get back to you,' but he never did."

"The only time I spoke to Willie himself was briefly at Shea Stadium one day," the commissioner said. "I told him we would make a decision on it."

Ruling Accepted
For a change, there is no argument here with Kuhn's ruling, only with the timing. If the commissioner stuffed it down Mays's throat three days before today's scheduled announcement that the Hall of Famer is joining an Atlantic City casino hotel, then the commissioner is at fault.

But if Mays really knew all along that he could not stay with the Mets as a sometimes coach and goodwill ambassador for \$100,000 over the next two years while accepting the casino offer of \$1 million over the next 10 years, then he is guilty of embarrassing himself. And if his employers and advisers did not explore the consequences, then they betrayed him.

The answer probably is that all three involved share the blame for the obvious lack of communication. One point needs to be clarified. The commissioner did not tell Mays he could not take the Atlantic City job; the commissioner ruled merely that Mays could not take the Atlantic City job while still a Mets employee. One or the other. Not that Mays's reputation would be tarnished if he takes the Atlantic City job, but baseball's integrity would be compromised if a Mets coach was also representing a casino.

Looks in Same Position
However his duties are defined by Billy's Park Place hotel, which is scheduled to open late next month, Mays would be a subtle shift for the casino, just as Joe Louis was for years at Caesars Palace before his illness.

"Willie has not signed the hotel contract yet," Kuhn said. "I'm hopeful that he will stay with the Mets, but if he takes the Atlantic City job without resigning from the Mets, I would have to order that his Mets' employment be discontinued."

Mays's contract with Bally ostensibly calls for him to be involved in "community affairs, civic events

Rookie Passer Leads New York

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Rookie quarterback Phil Simms threw two scoring passes and Joe Delaney added a pair of field goals here yesterday to lift the New York Giants to a 20-14 triumph over Los Angeles, their first National Football League victory over the Rams in 19 years.

The loss dropped the Rams into second place in the NFC West, with a 4-5 record, a game behind the New Orleans Saints. The Giants' victory, which improved their record to 4-5, also marked the first time since 1972 that they had won four consecutive games.

Trailing by 6 points, the Rams got the ball back with 2:21 left in the game and Pat Haden completed passes of 7 and 20 yards to move to their own 40-yard line. But Haden's next pass was intercepted by Dan Lloyd and the Giants ran out the clock.

Dolphins 27, Packers 7
At Miami, Bob Griese, who had been ineffective in recent weeks, passed for one touchdown and set up two others to lead the Miami Dolphins to a 27-7 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

Griese, who opened the scoring early in the second period with a 37-yard scoring pass to Daniel Harris, retained his position as the left field late in the fourth quarter. The veteran quarterback finished the day with 18 completions on 27 attempts for 263 yards. Harris had 10 receptions for 180 yards.

Griese, who is recovering from a sore hamstring muscle, showed no signs of the injury yesterday. The Dolphins' other scores came on a 7-yard run by Larry Csonka, a 1-yard burst by Norm Bullock and field goals of 26 and 36 yards by Uwe von Schamann.

Green Bay's only score came when James Lofton tipped a pass from David Whitehurst and Paul Coffman caught it behind the Miami secondary for a 78-yard score.

Bengals 37, Eagles 13
At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to spark the Cincinnati Bengals to a surprisingly easy 37-13 victory over the mistake-prone Philadelphia Eagles.

Wilbert Montgomery, Philadelphia's running back who came into the game with 729 yards rushing, was limited to a season-low 25 yards on 13 carries.

Anderson threw first-quarter scoring passes of 15 yards to Pete Johnson and 4 yards to Archie Griffin, then ran 6 yards for a score in the second period to help the Bengals to a 24-0 halftime lead.

The Eagles' only committed four turnovers to the four of Cincinnati's scores, could manage only field goals of 50 and 39 yards from rookie Tony Franklin and an 8-yard touchdown pass from reserve quarterback John Walton to Harold Carmichael in the final minute.

Bears 28, 49ers 27
At San Francisco, Mike Phipps completed a 48-yard touchdown pass to James Scott with 1:29 left to play to give the Chicago Bears a 28-27 victory over the San Francisco 49ers.

Steve Delberg's third touchdown pass of the game, 6 yards to Fred Solomon, had given the 49ers a 27-21 lead early in the fourth quarter. After using up almost six minutes in a futile drive later, San Francisco turned the ball over to the Bears with 2:37 left.

Phipps, in his first start of the season, completed a 9-yard pass to Walter Payton who scored the three other Chicago touchdowns, a 14-yarder to Brian Baschnagel, an 11-yarder to Dave Williams and then the touchdown pass to Scott.

The 49ers, who won their first game of the season a week ago after seven consecutive losses, put on a last-minute rush when Delberg completed passes of 16 and 39 yards to put San Francisco on the 25 with 40 seconds remaining, but safety Doug Plank intercepted.

Payton carried the ball 23 times for 162 yards, and his touchdown runs covered 6, 7 and 7 yards.

Colts Upset Patriots, Giants Surprise Rams



Wilbert Montgomery of the Philadelphia Eagles (No. 31) is unable to hold a pass after he is tackled by linebacker Bo Harris of the Cincinnati Bengals.

No. 105 and Counting for Carmichael

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Harold Carmichael, the wide receiver for the Philadelphia Eagles who is 6 feet 8 inches tall, tied a significant National Football League record yesterday by catching 5 passes for 54 yards against the Bengals in Cincinnati.

Carmichael, 30 years old and in his ninth season with the Eagles, has now caught one or more passes in 105 consecutive games, tying the record set by Dan Abramowicz of the New Orleans Saints and San Francisco 49ers between 1967 and 1974.

Cincinnati's defense is far from the strongest and its cornerbacks, Louis Breeden and Ken Riley, are eight inches shorter than the Eagle receiver, so Carmichael's chances to tie the record were excellent. Next Sunday against Cleveland he can break the mark.

Abramowicz believes that any standards set by Carmichael will last a long time. "Defenses are so sophisticated they can shut down receivers these days," he said recently. "And players have to stay healthy with the longer season."

Low Draft Choice
Abramowicz, 34 years old and in the investment business in New Orleans, retired after the 1974 season. He was a 17th-round draft choice of the Saints in 1967, a product of Steubenville, Ohio, and Xavier University of Cincinnati.

He remembers the first time he saw Carmichael. "I was organizing some offseason football clinics throughout Louisiana," he said, "and I'd always get some local college players to supplement the pros. I was in Baton Rouge, and somebody introduced me to this receiver from Southern University by the name of Harold Carmichael. I just about did a flip."

"He was 6-8. I was amazed at his grace and speed. I knew then that this guy was destined for greatness. I never dreamed he'd come back to haunt me like this, though."

"The way I feel, I would not like to see the record broken. But if it has to happen I can't think of a more deserving guy. The reason I don't want it broken is that I never played on a winning team, never had a chance to go to the playoffs, and this record really has meant a lot to me."

Now at the Mike
Abramowicz was asked about the pressure of carrying his streak. He said, "There wouldn't be any pressure during the week, because I'd be concentrating on practice, but on Sunday they would try to get a pass to me early. There's enough pressure during the course of the game, the team shouldn't be worrying about an individual record." Abramowicz keeps up with the game as a color commentator for the Saints' radio broadcasts.

Carmichael has also reflected upon the pressures of record seeking. "It's in the game plan for me to do certain things. If a certain passing pattern is in there, it's up to me to do my job and catch the ball. But during the game, I don't even think about the streak. I just concentrate on catching the ball."

"I guess I've always been put in the position to make big plays. The pressure has been on me a lot of times because of that. But now, with Wilbert Montgomery, Keith Krepfle, Charley Smith, Scott Fitzkee, those guys are taking the pressure off me a lot. It's just good to know you have guys like that on your team, and their games are good enough to make them threats, too."

What Carmichael did not say, in relating himself to Abramowicz, is that he has played a much stronger role in the Eagles' offense than did Abramowicz with the Saints. He was mostly a rag-tag team in his time. And Danny was so much smaller, 6-1, 195 pounds, a receiver relying on his moves, in the style of Fred Bilekoff. Furthermore, he had a lot of quarterbacks, 25 different ones in his 8 pro seasons.

"The closest the streak came to ending," he said, "was in 1974 when I was with San Francisco and we played in Cleveland. There was a blizzard, and I didn't catch a pass until there were 17 seconds remaining."

Carmichael has had five different starting quarterbacks from the time he broke in with the Eagles as a seventh-round draft choice in 1971. They were Pete Liske, John Reeves, Mike Boryla, Roman Gabriel and now Ron Jaworski. Carmichael became a starter in 1973 and has averaged 57 catches and 7 touchdowns a season. He last missed a game in 1972.

He is surprised and a little embarrassed about the streak.

"I've never been in a situation to break a record like this," he said, "but the first thing we're looking for is a win. The Eagles have been down for so long, I'm just excited about the team having another shot at the playoffs, and hopefully, going further than we did last year. If we were to get to the Super Bowl, we can erase everything about the streak."

Abramowicz felt the same way. "I'd trade the record for a Super Bowl ring," he said. "Some guys have those rings. I only have a wedding band. I might tell Harold I'm thinking about coming out of retirement."

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